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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photos by Gilbert A. Milne

Glass can't be used for clothes—that is, yet—but it makes the most wonderful window-drapes and seat-covers, etc. A Canadian firm found the way to dye it. And it won't burn! Story and pictures on pp. 2 & 3.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Rural Saskatchewan Distrustful of Socialism	Renny Englebert	6
Antiquated Constitution Hinders Strike Settlement	Wilfrid Eggleston	8
World's "Have" Nations Must Aid 12 Million	Frank Chamberlain	9
Lighter Side: Cold War With the Garbage Man	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Poking Through a Wall for Faster Air Speeds	Ross Willmot	13
The Problem All Want to Solve But None to Touch	Willson Woodside	14
Cotton Outlook Favors Sellers, Not Buyers	A. F. W. Plumptre	34

THE FRONT PAGE

Marshall Plan and Canada

IT IS touch and go, a 50-50 chance, whether the United States Congress will accept the Marshall Plan or anything like it. The question, as James Reston has pointed out, is not whether the United States should do anything or nothing, but whether it should finance *recovery* or merely *relief*, whether it should try to get the patient on his feet or merely keep him alive. Secretary of State Marshall made the position clear at the outset as far as the Truman Administration was concerned; he wanted "a cure rather than a palliative". Senator Taft, the leading Republican in a Republican Congress and a possible successor to Truman as president, last week stated the opposite position: "We wish to help, but an international W.P.A. would fail to solve the problem."

This is the background against which we must think about the Plan and its implications for Canada. We are affected in two quite different ways. On the one hand, we are supremely interested in the revival of Europe. If Europe is going to be anything but a very sick man, infected by all sorts of diseases like instability, unrest, inflation, revolution, and communism, it must have some very powerful shots in the arm during the next few years, and these are just what the Marshall Plan offers. If Europe revives we can look forward to a reasonable amount of stability and prosperity ourselves; if it doesn't we can't.

On the other hand, the plan of the sixteen countries including Great Britain, put forward last week in response to Marshall's original offer, is in a form that is very embarrassing to us. These countries, instead of just saying what they will need for the next four years from the United States, said what they will need from the rest of North and South America as well. They expected to run a trade deficit of $16 billion with the United States and a further $6 billion with the rest of the two continents.

Canada's Dilemma

AS FAR as we are concerned this raises two questions of the highest importance: (1) What part of the $6 billion trade deficit is to come from Canada? (2) How will it be financed?

We can only guess at the answer to the first question until the full figures used by the sixteen countries are available, but it is quite likely that half of the four-year total, or $3 billion, might be drawn from this country.

If our deficit with these countries is to be about $3 billion over the next four years, who is going to finance it? Some optimists in this country seem to think that the U. S. A. will do so as a matter of course, and if they look around for supporting evidence they can find a report from the Paris office of the New York *Herald Tribune* last week apparently stating that the sixteen countries intended the U.S. to finance the $6 billion from the rest of the Hemisphere. But the matter remains very doubtful.

During the latter days of the Hyde Park arrangements, under which the U.S. was deliberately trying to support our Canadian supply of U.S. dollars, U.S. officials were most careful to avoid any suggestion that they were spending the American taxpayer's money in Canada, that they were sending U.S. dollars to give jobs and profits up here instead of down there. And only last week Senator Taft said: "We cannot afford to go on lending money on a global scale . . . I believe our loans should be made to specific countries for specific purposes and only to pay for goods shipped from the United States." There is no doubt about what he would think of any suggestion that the U.S. should finance our part of the deficit, and the Republican Congress probably thinks the same.

In other words the sixteen countries have left a three-billion-dollar baby on our doorstep. Shall we take it to our bosoms—and there seldom was a more needy baby—or shall we re-

(Continued on Page Five)

Canadian Method of Dyeing Glass Cloth Makes

By John Curtis

WHEN glass fabrics for drapes were first seen in Canada they met an enthusiastic reception. But a difficulty was that the glass material, beautifully white and lustrous in its natural state, simply couldn't be dyed satisfactorily by any known method. At first, even the plain white material was snapped up by theatres, restaurants and other public places because of fireproof and mothproof qualities.

Glass, of course, is non-absorbent, so normal methods of dyeing were useless.

It remained for Canadians at the Guaranty Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company in St. Catharines to figure out the most successful method to date. Both the Americans and the English have worked out reasonably satisfactory processes, but so highly is the Canadian method regarded that the St. Catharines firm have been asked to supervise a plant across the border.

At the Oshawa plant the glass is turned out in two basic forms: as yarn which can be woven into fabrics, and as wool which is used as insulating material.

The basic fiberglas products are available to other manufacturers who use them in literally hundreds of different ways to make living safer or better. You may not know it, but the chances are that your kitchen stove or your refrigerator is insulated with glass. Pillows filled with glass wool contain no allergy-producing dust, because glass is an inorganic material. You can get comforters filled with soft, springy glass wool to make it almost completely safe if you insist on smoking in bed!

Although glass itself is ancient, in these new forms it's exciting and challenging. Canada can well be proud of her progress in the field.

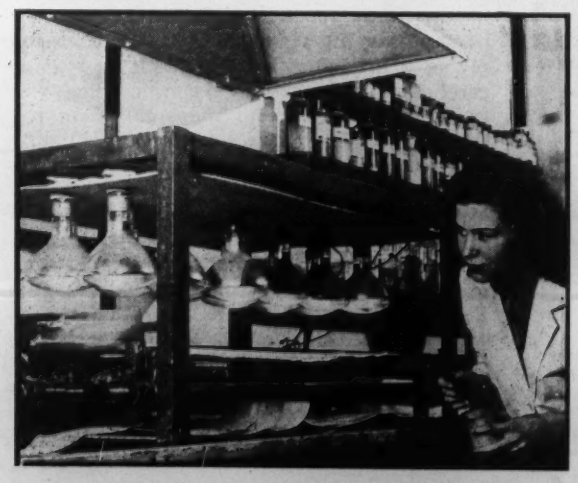
Glass is no longer confined to its age-old uses; opportunity to employ it in new and wonderful ways increase daily. Above, the start of its change into yarn; at this stage it looks very much like rayon.

Process by which glass alleys are melted into thread are secret but glass yarn is handled on standard mill equipment; special care is needed in early stages.

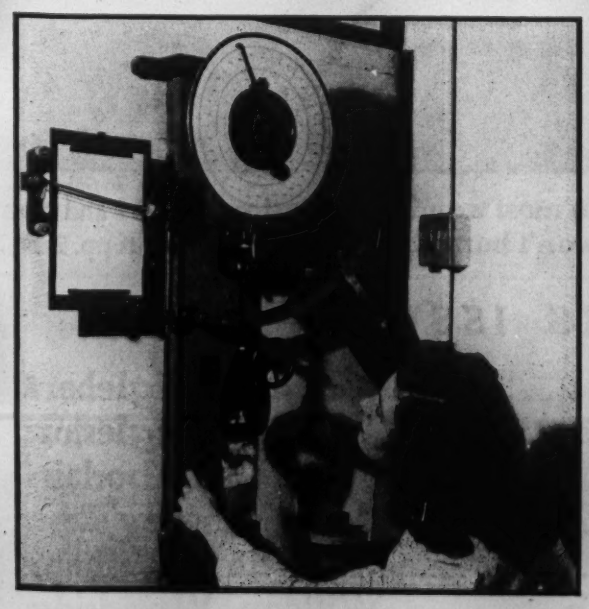
Dye jig at the St. Catharines plant where method has been found to dye glass fabrics.

Brantford firm do most glass-yarn weaving at present. Usual patterns can be used.

One method of dyeing glass drapery prints is by the screen process. The fabric being dyed above is shown in completed form in picture below.



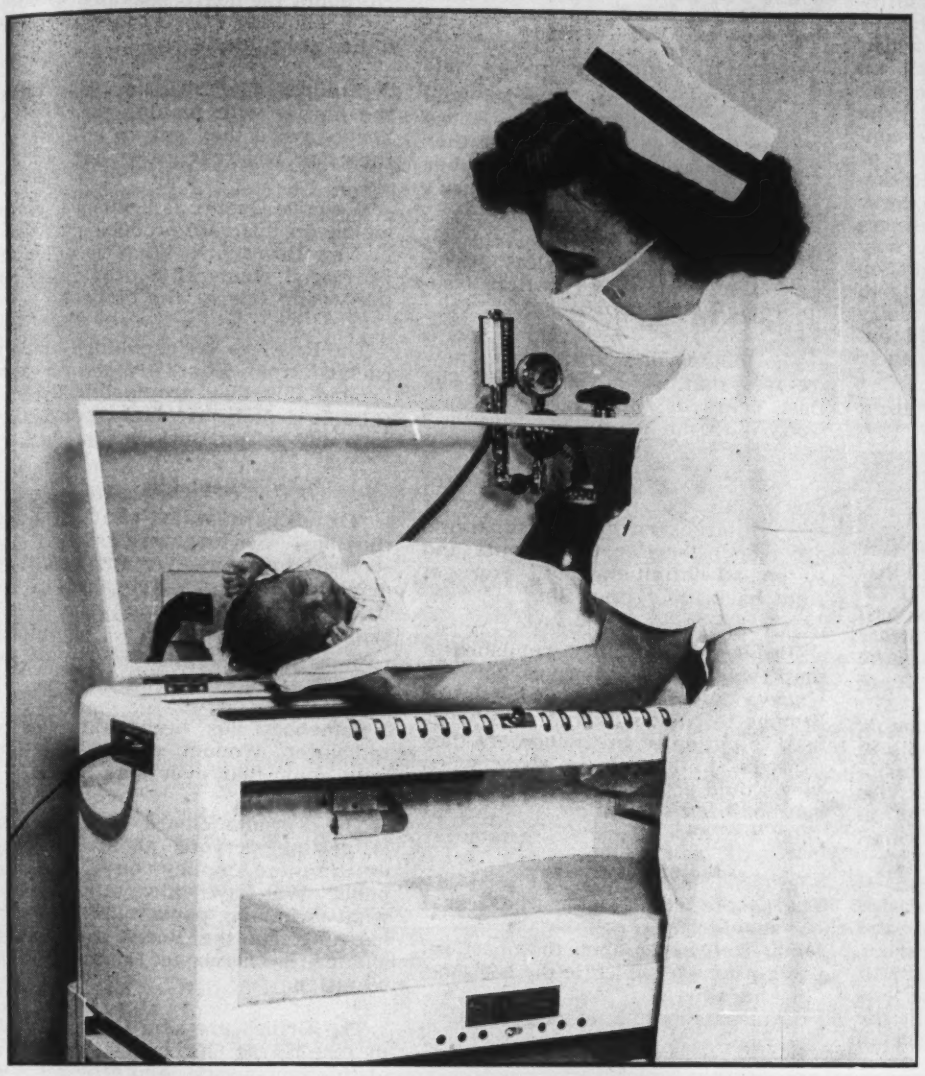
Barbara Johnston is shown experimenting with secret dyeing formula which proved . . .



. . . more practical than U.S. method. Strength of glass cloth exceeds that of any other yarns.

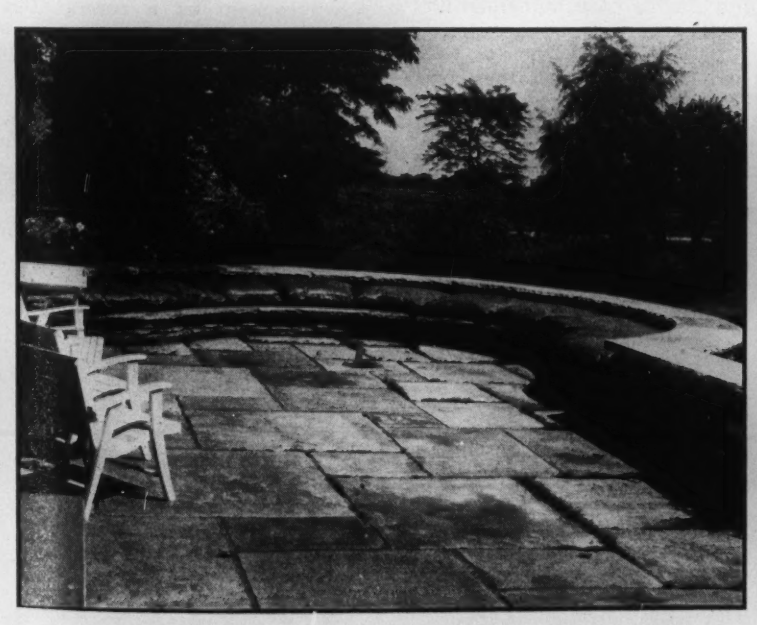
Glass curtains in use on "Chinook", in service between Victoria and Seattle. Fireproof qualities make them specially suitable for such use.

Exciting New Uses For Commonplace Material



One of latest uses for glass—to stuff incubator mattresses; product for this purpose looks like unbleached, super-soft absorbent cotton . . .

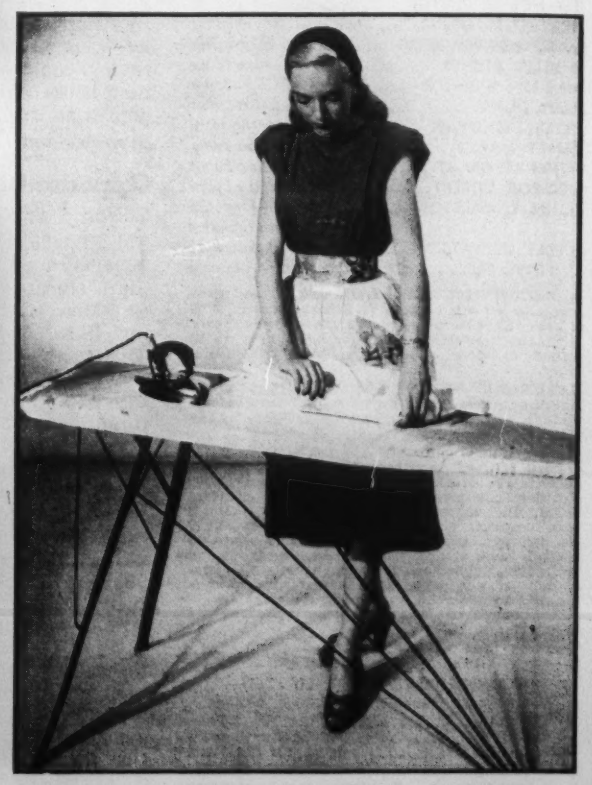
. . . and is moisture-proof. For pillows, there is no dust to affect asthma sufferers. Above, two bags insulated with glass wool which keep things either hot or cold for eight hours.



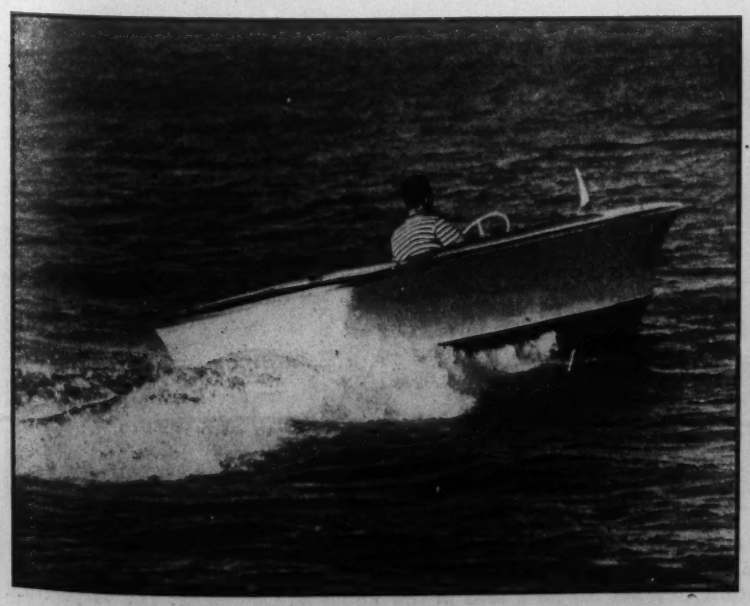
Outdoor cushions stuffed with glass wool and covered with glass cloth coated with plastic withstand any weather.

Awnings are also coated with plastic. Cigarettes dropped on this type fabric will burn plastic but not glass material.

Aftermath of a fire demonstrates the fire-proof qualities of fabric (top left of picture).



For those who leave the iron on ironing board; woven glass cover, glass wool pad.



Radical change in boat construction; glass fabric and plastic in one piece, weighs 600 lbs., and can go 26 m.p.h.

Montreal's Normandy Roof is draped in glass cloth, which wears best when not continually moved back and forth.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Romance of Atlantis and Lemuria Fails to Excite the Scientists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR readers delight in the facility of expression and the lucidity of thought with which you are accustomed to praise the achievements and expose the errors of politicians and lawyers or explain the subtleties of art and the intricacies of world economics. We come to rely upon you to weigh for us the value of contemporary news. But it was therefore disconcerting to read such a confused statement of a scientific subject as you printed under the title "Secret of the Earth's Mightiest Flood" (S.N., Sept. 20). Without exaggeration it was as though your economist had failed to distinguish between his own income and the national debt or as if Willson Woodside had concluded that Albany must obviously be the capital of Albania.

It is true, as the Bible says, that there have been floods. They have been great and numerous and have covered many parts of the world. Right in Toronto Dr. A. P. Coleman showed that much of the city was covered by a larger Lake Ontario as recently as 50,000 years ago. The hill on Yonge Street just below St. Clair Avenue is part of its old beach. His reports and maps are still available from the Ontario Department of Mines. Likewise the sites of Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and most other cities of the world show evidence of having formerly been covered by lakes or by the sea, not once, but many times. These things have as little to do with the drifting of continents or a lost Atlantis as have the hourly variations on the stock exchange to do with major economic cycles.

The length of geological time—the billion years the earth has existed—is quite beyond imagination and allows time for continents and mountains to grow and change but there is strong evidence to show that they do so only very slowly and certainly to no great extent within the span of man or of his immediate ancestors.

It is surely easier to believe that man and plants migrated across narrow seas like Bering Strait than to conjure up the unrecognized and vast forces that would be required to push continents about.

So far from being the last remnants of Atlantis and Lemuria, the islands of the deep Atlantic and Pacific are the tops of volcanoes. One scientific achievement that resulted from the Bikini test was proof, of what had previously been suspected, that at least one coral atoll and probably all, have a volcanic core. The igneous rocks of these islands all have a composition quite distinct from the rocks of continental volcanoes suggesting an ancient and fundamental difference between the oceans and the land.

It may be that professors have expressed other views but new facts have come to light to refute what had previously been tenable speculation beyond the realm of the known. In scientific matters discrimination must be exercised and such lack of it weakens a layman's confidence in your dictums upon the fascinating events of present civilization.

Toronto, Ont. J. TUZO WILSON
Professor of Geophysics,
University of Toronto.

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Too Much Costain

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ISN'T Nat Benson (S.N., Sept. 13) a little naive for SATURDAY NIGHT'S readership?

In a vast flamboyant review of two pages he lauds Costain's "The Moneyman" to the skies and damns Shellabarger's "The Prince of Foxes" with faint praise, for reasons which boil down to these three:

(a) He read Costain's book first and so was too surfeited with medieval fiction to enjoy the other.

(b) He had been overwhelmed by Costain's reputation and personality.

(c) Costain's book is a Book-of-the-Month Club choice, and therefore "Bingo XI000".

The first two reasons are patently absurd. The third is no less so.

Finally, your reviewer merely mentions that Shellabarger's book was selling ahead of Costain's one week, but because Costain's forged to the front in a different week, argues that that means it will stay at the top of the selling heap. Why wouldn't the preceding week mean the same for Shellabarger? Or are certain weeks more prophetic than others?

Though Costain is an excellent writer, his "Black Rose" was not as good a book as Shellabarger's fascinating "Captain from Castile," *on its own merits.* Benson's bombastic review makes me suspect that their new books will rank in the same order to an unprejudiced reader.

Summerland, B.C. H. V. STENT

Opportunities in Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS true that Canada needs the services of her U.S.-trained Canadian students (S.N., July 26), but as Miss Gwendolyn Russel's letter (S.N., Aug. 30) illustrates, little constructive effort is made to keep them in Canada. The enrollment in Canadian universities is at an all-time high. There are record numbers of students in engineering, science, the liberal arts, medicine, law, etc. Many of them are being educated at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer. Some of these students will complete their education with post-graduate study in the U.S. If past experience is any guide, few will ever return to Canada.

What, if anything, is being done to attract these university-trained men and women back to Canada? It is not so much the difference in salaries between the two countries, but the greater opportunity for recognition, and the greater encouragement for research that leads Canadians to remain in the U.S. If Canada is ever to end this state of affairs, she must provide, either through public or private endowments, both the opportunity for and the recognition of intellectual pursuits.

Canada has produced few wealthy men willing to use their wealth to endow research facilities which would provide Canadians with an opportunity for both scientific and non-scientific study. Instead, she has remained dependent to a considerable extent on the generosity of American foundations like the Rockefeller or the Carnegie. Both Government agencies and private business should recognize that the only way to bring these American-trained Canadian students back to Canada is to provide them with the opportunity and the facilities which would enable them to use constructively their training and education.

WILLIAM K. ROLPH
New York University, N.Y.

An Oasis Disappears

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WOULD like to call your attention to a melancholy communication I received recently from the Chief Librarian of this city. It announced the closing of the Adelaide Street Down-Town Branch of the Toronto Public Library because of the lease of the premises.

This branch, as you probably know, served a good many people in the area who will find it extremely inconvenient to obtain such service elsewhere. To indulge, briefly, in metaphor, it represented a small oasis of culture in an area not particularly rich in such growth. I would hate to see the death of this branch pass entirely unnoticed, and the excellent work of the Librarian, Miss Alexander, end with no tribute.

Finally, I would like to raise one small voice in the assertion that the scale of relative values implicit in the occurrence is not a good scale, and remind any who would pass it over lightly, as of no moment to them, of the words of Sir Thomas Browne. They apply.

Toronto, Ont. EILEEN MITCHELL

Bill of Rights

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

UNLIKE the United States, Canada had no "Bill of Rights" in its "constitution," which is the British North America Act of 1867. Canada badly needs such fundamental protection for its citizens' liberties, which are threatened now more than ever before. A Bill of Rights, written into law, would tell Canadians exactly what their rights and freedoms are, and would also tell the federal and provincial governments and courts, which now seem to do about what they please. Before a Canadian Bill of Rights can be enacted, it is necessary to amend the British North America Act. That should be done at the earliest possible moment. Before we demand freedom for the peoples of other countries, we should assure it for our own citizens.

At the next session of the House of Commons, a Canadian Bill of Rights should be made law.

Winnipeg, Man. H. THORNE

University Fees

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE sharp increase this term in University fees has the effect of favoring the comparatively small group of people who can afford higher education for their sons and daughters. If we are to have a real democracy we must give equal opportunities to all students, whether rich or poor. The higher fees, with the rise in the price of books, laboratory costs, etc. make it exceedingly difficult, in many cases impossible, for the working class and the small business class parent to provide for his children the type of education they desire.

One of Mr. Drew's promises was "equal opportunity for all". Is it perhaps that Mr. Drew had in mind Anatole France's classic remark that "in Paris the rich and the poor alike are permitted to sleep under the bridges"? Ontario with its surplus funds should certainly have assumed these additional university costs.

Toronto, Ont. F. LEPMAN

Passing Show

THE Hon. Milton F. Gregg, our new Minister of Fisheries who has yet to be elected to the House of Commons, says that his father was a Conservative but his mother a Liberal. Just now he is mother's boy.

•

Truman's appeal for less waste looks like a blow at the first freedom of all Americans.

•

The length films are running now we feel that we have devoted The Best Years of Our Lives to seeing Gone With the Wind.

•

Toronto expert says parents are responsible for the delinquency of their children. But then grandparents are responsible for the parents and so on ad infinitum, until you get right back to Original Sin.

•

Quebec has recently published a map showing no border between Ungava and Labrador, which latter belongs to Newfoundland. The Nazis used to put dates on the borders they expected to abolish to show when they would abolish them, but Quebec has not been so explicit.

•

Motor Psychology

The people who tell me what car I should buy
Might well never open the question;
Descriptions of which is the best one, and why,
I dismiss as mere auto-suggestion.

J.E.P.

•

A Finance Department official, as a boy, drove a bull out of his father's barn by shooting it in the rump with a shot-gun. In his case bull-shooting began early.

•

Montreal street car operators are getting 100 traffic tickets a month, most of them for driving through red lights. Some of them, no doubt, are for parking.

•

A negro girl has been refused admission to the nurses' training school at Owen Sound, Ont., by secret ballot of the hospital board. No doubt the board hesitated to vote by a show of hands—in case their hands were black.

•

Children like realism. So what's the matter with making them get a licence when they get an air-gun, so they can feel real grown-up?

•

We hope Quebec is keeping a close watch on this rain-producing project in New Brunswick. What becomes of provincial rights if a drop falls on the wrong side of the border?

•

The Russians are expelling German racials from East Prussia on the ground that they are "politically unreliable". And just how "politically reliable" is Tim Buck in Canada?

•

Reel Life

"Dr. Coburn stated that some of the best movies were spoiled by scenes which conveyed the idea that drinking liquor was engaged in by fine cultured wholesome people as an ordinary procedure." — Winnipeg *Free Press.* Well, that would only be in very realistic movies.

•

Somebody has been calling us a red-baiter. Wonder why red is the only color that ever gets baited.

•

The Toronto Board of Education is getting nervous about spending much more money on swimming pools. We have always wondered what swimming pools had to do with learning, but the Board can always change its name to Education and Natation.

•

The British are said to be anxious to restore the Germans as members of the human race. And after all it is a bit uncomfortable to have nothing but animals between you and Russia.

•

Advertisement of a current film says: "The gunmen in this picture used real bullets". Not on the right people, though.

•

Lucy says there never was a time when you could save so much more by eating so little less.

—Can. Army Photo

Milton Gregg, V.C., M.C. and bar, recently-appointed Minister of Fisheries and now contesting the York-Sunbury riding of New Brunswick (by-election October 20) for a seat in the House of Commons. The 54-year-old brigadier, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms at Ottawa, and since 1944 president of the University of New Brunswick, played a major role in the creation of the large Canadian army required for World War II. See story on page 12.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

fuse to have anything to do with it? In other words, should our Government swallow its resentment at not having been consulted when the baby was first conceived, and announce that the European situation is so serious that we are willing to finance our trade deficit with Europe for the next four years, or at least a very substantial part of it?

If the Government takes this line it is bidding good-bye to the possibility (which we have indicated is not very strong) that the U.S. will spend something like $3 billion in Canada—an amount that would put an end to all our worries about shortages of U.S. dollars and probably restore our depleted reserves. It will be letting us in for even more serious shortages of U.S. dollars and this, in turn, means more shortages of goods in this country, more government restrictions and controls, and possibly some borrowing in New York.

It is a momentous decision, but we think our Government should take the bold course. We think it should announce that Canada welcomes the proposals of the sixteen countries and that we ourselves are going to do our best to finance the part of their deficit that comes our way.

The Marshall Plan is the right way of trying to solve Europe's problems. That being so, *someone is going to have to finance our trade deficit*. If, as seems most likely, Mr. Truman will not be able to do it, Mr. King will have to. If Mr. King does it firmly, and with a good grace, his example may very well help Mr. Truman, who is going to have plenty of trouble with Senator Taft over financing the U.S. part of the deficit, let alone ours.

Unfriendly World

AN OLD negro spiritual runs like this:

I'm a-rollin'
I'm a-rollin'
I'm a-rollin' through an unfriendly world.
O brothers, won't you help me,
O brothers, won't you help me to pray?
O brothers, won't you help me,
Won't you help me in the service of the Lord?

Miss Marisse Scott, a negro girl, wanted to enter service in the nursing school at Owen Sound, Ont. Mayor Sargent and Alderman Latham did their best to get her accepted, and at the next municipal elections every voter with a conscience should turn out (whatever the weather) to re-elect these two men. At the same time the voters should throw out of public office anyone who was in any way responsible for turning Miss Scott down. Ballots talk louder than all the editorials in the world.

One good thing came out of the shameful affair. It brought to light a survey conducted by the National Y.W.C.A. some months ago, of the attitudes of Canadian nursing schools towards girls with skins of various colors. This survey proved beyond question that negro girls had gone through nurses' training in Canada with complete success. Never again can people in charge of such schools claim with any shred of justification that negro girls as a class are incompetent, or that they would necessarily be unhappy during their training or afterwards, or that the other girls would be unduly upset by them, or that patients would refuse their services, or — worst of all — that they really should go to train in the U.S.A. where, in many States, separate hospitals are run by and for negroes. We do not want anything like that here. At the end of that road lie race-riots and lynching.

The Invading Flood

THE Churchill of the defence of the English language, the De Gaulle of the English Resistance to the invading flood of Americanism, is unquestionably the Manchester *Guardian*; but we are grieved to see that even the *Guardian* is abandoning some of the beach-heads. The latest edition of its staff circular on "Words and Usages in the Manchester *Guardian*," which oddly enough is entirely devoted to words and usages which must never be employed in that paper, contains the following under "Slang and Colloquialisms:" "I think, however, that the battle against 'up to' ('It is up to us to . . .') and 'up against' is almost lost; still, if not actually barred, they are to be avoided. The same holds of 'turn down,' once barred."

This is no way to keep out the enemy. Once an Englishman is allowed to say "It is up to us to win," how are you going to stop him from saying "We are out for victory," which the *Guardian* still wants to prohibit? The circular adds that Americanisms "are much less easy to define than they were a few years ago," which of course means that a great many American expressions have ceased to be American and become part of current English. The Canadian government will be horrified to learn that "veteran" in the sense of "ex-serviceman," which is part of the official title of a Canadian government department, is one of "the more obvious usages to be avoided."

Guardian writers are much more rigidly restricted than ordinary people who merely follow the Oxford Dictionary. They are not allowed to say "aggravate" when they mean "irritate" although Thackeray did it, and the Dictionary says that the usage dates back to 1611. They are not allowed to use "aftermath" except in the sense of "a second mowing." And most horrible of all, they are not allowed to use "pram" for the vehicle in which babies are taken out for an airing, which strikes us as one of the most perfectly and (in the true *Guardian* sense of the word) exquisite examples of English in the whole English language.

These latter are not examples of American invasion, but of something quite different; but it is to be noted that America is not the only enemy. The *Guardian* does not like "liquidate," but finds it "perhaps unavoidable in certain contexts—e.g., of U.S.S.R. policy, but undesirable in dealing with most Western affairs." And after a Communist or Anti-Communist has been liquidated he must not be referred to as "the remains," which of course is pure Undertakerese.

Copyright in All Countries

MESSENGER: MR. SNYDER TO SEE YOU, SIR.
ATTLEE: SHOW HIM IN!

A Great Scientist

THE death took place recently of one of the world's most brilliant physicists, whose most recent task was the editing and revision of the new edition of "Einstein: His Life and Time". Though born in Japan, Dr. Shuichi Kusaka came to Canada at a very early age, attended the University of British Columbia (where he was the only Japanese who has ever won the Governor General's Medal at graduation), and pursued his subsequent scientific researches in several of the greatest American universities. At the time of his death he was a member of the faculty of Princeton, where Albert Einstein has been carrying on his work for several years past. In order to serve in the war, at a time when Canada was refusing to allow Japanese to do so, he became an American citizen, and entered the U.S. army as a private. Thus do the American people reap the reward of their confidence in their own ability to assimilate persons of good will and democratic instincts no matter what their racial origin may be.

The Bell Singers

WE ARE glad to note that last week's concert of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra was broadcast in its entirety to a world-wide audience over the short-wave facilities of the C.B.C. This operation gave to some small portion of the outside world an opportunity not only of hearing the orchestra (under Frieder Weissmann) at the top of its form, which is creditably high, but also of hearing one of the most remarkable female choirs on the North American continent, and one which will not be fully appreciated by Canadians until it has been heard abroad and evaluated by outside critics.

This is the Leslie Bell Singers, a group of some fifty voices which Mr. Bell has turned into an instrument capable of a great variety of exquisite tonal effects and also, which is even more important, of a very subtle intelligence in interpretation both vocal and dramatic. Unfortunately a choir of this size and character is a very difficult thing to move around, and we are not sure that its merits can be fully exhibited by short-wave radio; but anyhow the broadcast is a good beginning towards getting it more widely known.

Well, This Is New!

UNTIL quite recently we have been led to believe that the lack of enthusiasm of the Canadian Government for the admission of Displaced Persons was due to a general feeling that there was no employment for them in this country and that if they got jobs they would simply be taking them away from Canadians. But the Government has actually admitted in recent months a number of Displaced Persons for employment as domestic servants; and to our great astonishment we find the Montreal *Gazette* getting very angry because five of these have been grabbed by the Right Hon. Mr. Howe (2), Mr. Keenleyside, Mr. Pearson and Mr. M. J. Coldwell. These five, says the *Gazette*, should have been distributed among the "other Canadians of equal standing in these respects (culture and domestic comfort) whose need for domestic servants is no less urgent."

We are profoundly encouraged by this evidence that the *Gazette* considers the opportunity to acquire a Displaced Person as a domestic servant to be something of great value, which Ministers and their high officials must not take away to an undue extent from the common people over whom they rule. But we have to say that this is the first sign we have seen of any such idea. For more than two years since the close of the war Canadians of equal standing in these respects with Mr. Howe and Mr. Coldwell have been debarred from having Displaced Persons as domestics, not by any selfishness on the part of these gentlemen, but by the general policy of the Canadian Government, against which the *Gazette* did singularly little protesting. During all that time a few Canadians, animated by a feeling that Canada owed something to the victims of the concentration camps and forced labor operations of the Nazis, have been arguing that the Dominion could probably make a profitable use of the services of many of these unfortunate people; and SATURDAY NIGHT has been arguing the same case, and getting little support from most of the daily press of the country. Now that an experiment is being tried to test the validity of the argument, the *Gazette* suddenly discovers that a large number of Displaced Persons are urgently needed by a large number of Canadians.

Unpleasant as it is, perhaps this sort of criticism is just what the four official gentlemen hoped and expected to elicit. Nothing could be better calculated to multiply the demand for the services of these unfortunate people whom until a few weeks ago Canada was refusing to allow within her borders.

Bread, Shoes and Shirts

PRICES were bound to rise to some extent after the sweeping decontrol of three weeks ago, but the way the situation has been handled by some of the people concerned and by part of the press leaves a lot to be desired. We doubt, for instance, that the public accepted a 30 per cent increase in the price of bread more willingly because advance rumors were circulated that the rise would be 50 per cent. Recently there have been forecasts of sharp increases in shoe prices (for example a headline on the front page of the *Globe and Mail* ran: "One-Third Price Increase in Shoes Due in Two Months"), and many people have rushed to buy in advance. We doubt that any such increase is, in fact, coming.

Underlying the rise forecast in the price of shoes are (1) ending of government subsidies on a relatively small quantity of imported hides, and (2) threatened increases in prices of domestic hides and leather. We do not think the Canadian packers could justify increasing hide prices from the recent ceiling of 18 cents to anything like the Chicago level of more than 30 cents, and to do so with a serious labor dispute already on their hands would be to invite additional trouble. If the packers can restrain themselves to a more reasonable increase of hide prices the increase in the tanners' price of leather should also be moderate, because the great bulk of their hides comes from domestic sources. We have heard a rumor, which we trust has no foundation, that tanners are thinking of basing *all* their selling prices on the cost of the few hides they import. It is true that a few tanners import a substantial part of their supplies, but this is no reason why other tanners should hold a price-umbrella over them.

Among the prices decontrolled last month were cotton fabrics and garments. Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article on the outlook in that field. It is a field where prices and profits ran wild in the United States after decontrol. This sort of development is deplorable, when, as *Fortune* pointed out, free enterprise is on trial all over the world.

More Apostles, Please

ACCORDING to the Montreal *Gazette*, the curé of St. Pierre Claver in that city, who had his seven predecessors depicted as apostles surrounding Christ in a 70-foot mural, caused the Church authorities some perturbation; and this is confirmed by the fact that the features of the seven worthy men have now been beclouded by beards. For our part, we rather liked the curé's idea. These days too many people think that religion belongs entirely to the past and that there are no more saints or even apostles.

The immortalization of the living in ecclesiastical stone, stained glass or paint, is no new idea. Mediaeval cathedrals are full of that sort of thing, and no doubt then, as now, discussion arose whether the people portrayed deserved what they got, which was not always complimentary. We ourselves once wondered whether the late Lord Bennett, or Mr. Bennett as he then was, deserved a place in an onward-and-upward-army portrayed in a window of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, but our doubts were set at rest when we observed that Bishop Strachan had a whole window to himself.

FASHION REVIEW

THE new skirts droop below the knee;
A fact of no concern to me.

From late in Spring to early Fall,
At every northland port-of-call,
The lassies wore no skirts at all.

Thousands of ladies' legs I saw;
Some richly tanned, some red and raw,
And some (though few) without a flaw.

With my experience by the shore
A two-inch space, or less or more,
In silk or nylon, is a bore.

I have no time for nether graces
When I can look at lovely faces.

J. E. M.

Rural Saskatchewan Wary of Socialism

By RENNY ENGLEBERT

In this review of the C.C.F. administration in Saskatchewan, the writer states that much of the social program—old age pensions, mothers' dependents regulations, the cheap hospitalization scheme, etc.—has received great commendation. Furthermore, the 15 Crown companies owned and operated by the province have so far presented fairly good records. But sceptics ask what will happen when there is a depression and markets become more competitive. Biggest question mark of all is how much socialism the farmers, long known as champions of free enterprise, will accept. A second critical article on the subject will appear in the Oct. 11 issue.

OBSERVERS writing on conditions in Saskatchewan under the C.C.F. Government have either praised them highly or condemned them. This article and the one following are an attempt to view the situation objectively.

The C.C.F. administration, in power for the last three years, is a farmers' government. Such labor legislation as has been adopted does not adversely affect the farming population and any thought that free enterprise in Saskatchewan is dead can be quickly discounted. It is very much alive and becoming, more and more, an important subject of fundamental discussion.

The name Saskatchewan means "Big Angry Water" but it is synonymous with the word "wheat". Without grain there could be no economy. Despite this assured and solid foundation, there is an undercurrent of intense and conflicting activity. Business men and farmers might be expected to sit back for a breathing spell and enjoy a well earned feeling of confidence Their wheat crop has, once more, been a good one. But they are not doing tnis. They are watching the development of the Government's long term program of socialized economic planning unfold itself and are having plenty of discussion about it.

The business community is opposed to certain of its elements as they affect industry and there are considerable differences of opinion as to where dictatorial control begins or planned economy ends. They feel that their interests, as well as those of the province, are at stake and are determined to hold on to their rights.

On the other hand many farmers, and there are about 140,000 of them, are still supporting the Government. They see no reason for the present for not continuing to do so. When they backed what they considered the worth-while slogan of the C.C.F., "Humanity First"— they turned out one of a long line of Liberal administrations. Apart from the years 1930 to 1934, Liberal governments have been in power in Saskatchewan since 1905. Whatever the weaknesses of former Liberal governments, the C.C.F. know that the farmers are strictly "free enterprisers" and for the present they are trying not to upset them. Farmers, on the other hand, are gradually becoming resentful of higher taxes under the C.C.F. Administration.

Hospital Plan

They have introduced broad social plans to take care of old age pensioners, blind persons and mothers' dependents as well as a physical fitness program for young people. On January 1, 1947, everybody in the province was covered by "free" hospitalization for which a contribution of five dollars per person must be paid with a maximum of $30 for any one family. The result may mean a rush to go to hospitals which are already overflowing but the funds will mean that the Government can build new ones.

Another group which has benefitted is the teachers. In a recent speech a C.C.F. cabinet minister claimed that the great majority of the 7,000 and more teachers support the C.C.F. movement. There are three ex-teachers in the Cabinet; one, a Past President of the Saskatchewan Federation of Teachers, is now Minister of Education.

In 1938 the statutory minimum wage for teachers was $700 annually but the present Government raised it to $1,000 a year. The teachers say it is a step in the right direction but claim it does not go far enough. They know there is vital need for a solution to economic reform in education and a replanning of school administration. The fact that many of the better teachers are still leaving Saskatchewan for greener fields shows that the problem is one with which the Government has to contend.

The group that plays a most important part and may well prove the most vital in Saskatchewan's destiny is the Cooperative movement. There are over 1,000 such organizations in every sphere of activity and in almost every town and village. Membership is over 300,000 which represents slightly more than a third of the total population. The Government, realizing the Cooperatives' growing strength, expanded the Cooperation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture into a full fledged Department of Government under the charge of a minister. The Cooperatives at present approve of general Government policies but it may well be that a cleavage will come if the cooperative philosophy comes into conflict with Government in business.

Rejuvenation

In the political field Liberals and Conservatives are busy rejuvenating their parties whilst the Social Credit party has begun making political inroads and nominating candidates for the next election. The C.C.F. are just as active keeping their fences in order.

The people of the province know the meaning of the word "depression" more than the rest of Canada. During the world economic crisis in the '30's Saskatchewan had no industrial outlets to alleviate the unemployment problem and this prevented her from obtaining badly needed revenue. Saskatchewan relied entirely on wheat and year after year the crop failed. At that time several of those now in the Government were farmers and they, like any Saskatchewan farmer, remember when the annual wheat crop was only 37 million bushels.

They realize that Saskatchewan's economy today is still overbalanced by agriculture and that more industrial undertakings are necessary to supply local demands and use the natural resources of the province.

Motivated by the best intentions and with this background the C.C.F. Government had a ready made opportunity to put some of their ideals into practice. As one Government spokesman said: "It is the intention of the Government to effect an orderly change to social ownership in the development of our natural resources. Private enterprise will continue to play a part for some time to come but eventually it is hoped to establish complete social ownership and management of key industries in the development of our natural resources."

After three years of C.C.F. administration what has happened? A few consider that Government in business has made a brave show; some claim that it is too early to indicate success or failure; others feel that, whilst the ideas may sound good in theory, no government can make a practical success of running a business, particularly one that requires imaginative enterprise and relies on the vagaries of public taste.

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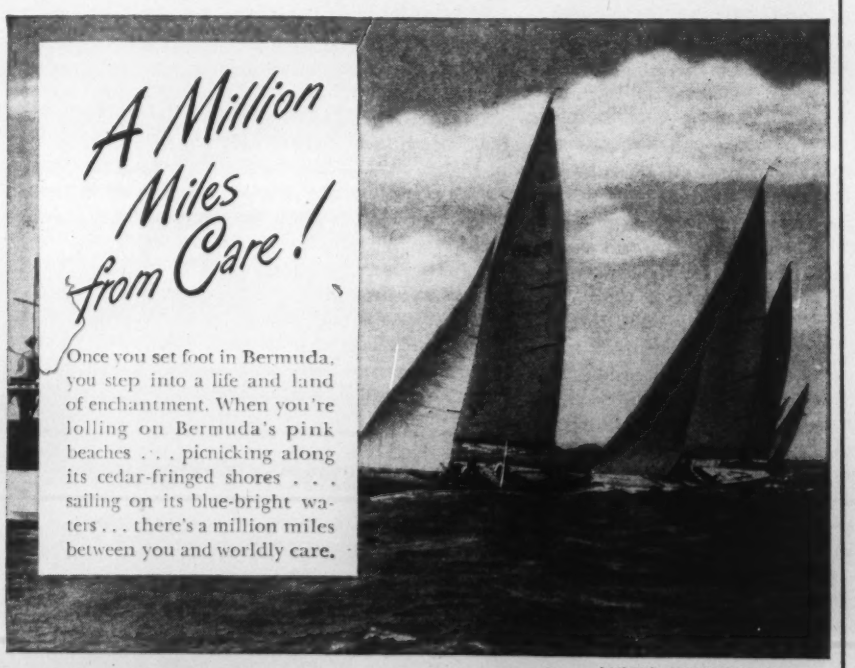

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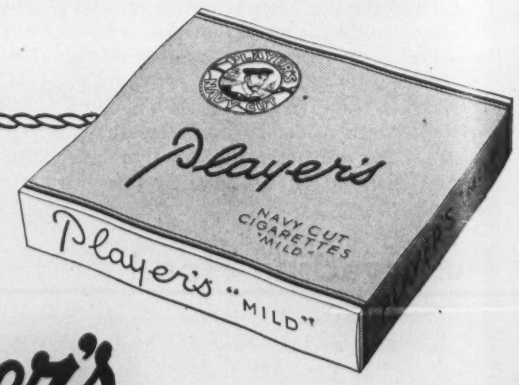

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Player's Please

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and operates 15 Crown companies. These include a woollen mill, a brick plant, tannery and shoe factory and a wooden box plant. Fish, fur and lumber marketing boards have been set up and the Government runs its own printing plant, insurance company, motor transportation and air line and power plants. The people of Saskatchewan are paying millions of dollars for all these ventures. The Government has, from time to time, emphasized the fact that they are "owned by the public" so that it is natural for them to want to know how things are going. They may well ponder over the outlay in comparison with the number of people to whom employment is given.

If there is not, at the moment, as deep a public interest as might be expected it is due to the present period of general prosperity but that will not last forever and the time will come when the Government will be asked a great deal more than at present about its activities. It will be confronted with the increasing speed-up of peacetime industrial development in other parts of the country. Shortages are already being filled and eventually the boom in construction will slow down in its momentum.

Government Bricks

True, the Government brick plant is turning out millions of bricks per year but how many will it make in five years' time? As a private company, in the boom days of the 'twenties, it manufactured 10 million bricks besides large quantities of tiles but in the depression era output dropped to only three million bricks.

Similarly, the woollen mill at Moose Jaw is manufacturing thousands of blankets and there is an immediate market for them. The original idea was to use Saskatchewan raw material but over 20 per cent Australian wool is being blended. Will the Government project be able to compete with eastern manufacturers when they are again in full production and the demands decrease? This enterprise cost the public hundreds of thousands of dollars in new machinery for which they will want to see some return.

Already faced with the need of economy, the Government recently amalgamated several of their Crown Companies. The woollen mill, tannery and shoe factory are now known as Saskatchewan Industries and presented a joint balance sheet at the 1947 session of the Legislature. It is unreasonable to expect a profit from all the Crown companies after only a short period of trading but, in order to present to the public a favorable over-all balance, one company's profit was offset against the loss from another.

Those who are skeptical about the future may well ask what happens when there is a depression or recession and markets become more competitive.

One of the problems that the C.C.F. Government in Saskatchewan will have to face is the difficulty of getting successful business men to run their enterprises. Those who are individualists will be unsympathetic towards idealistic theories. If they are sympathetic to such theories and support the principle of controls, they will lack imaginative enterprise and thus hold back the general ability of labor and management.

It has been said that those in favor of state-guided enterprises often have not got enough initiative to get along on their own. They weary of making the choice and it sometimes seems that a little direction would make life simpler and less of a struggle. They may not realize that the struggle is the symbol of their freedom and without it they may eventually be lost.

Government Printing Plant

Government insurance, transportation and the printing plant operate in the same way as if they were privately owned. They are all profitable undertakings and there is no reason why they should not be successful. The printing plant cannot handle all the Government publications which are issued. It publishes a four page Government news-sheet which is mailed to all parts of the province and thousands of copies are sent to other provinces telling what the Government is doing.

Many who have been through Government factories say there is an air of "take-it-easy" or "all-will-be-well in-the-end" as employees go about their work. They say also that, in spite of enthusiastic talk, management is poor and the fact that managers are responsible to too many bosses does not make for efficiency.

The Government has formed a Planning and Development Board to advise on Government industries already established and on future industrial ventures. The cost in salaries alone is approximately $40,000 a year. The Chairman is paid $8,000 a year and there are various economists, a staff of secretaries and an accounting department. That's a great deal of money in addition to the salaries of those who manage the Crown companies.

In talking to a Saskatchewan man, I asked what he thought of this "new deal" in industry. "It's a joke" he said, "and it might be funny if it wasn't such an expensive one."

Socialism in Saskatchewan is still in its infancy. It has not yet reached out into the rural districts although that is eventually on the program. What the farmers—champions of free enterprise—will have to say then is another story.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Antiquated Constitution Hinders Federal Solution of the Strike

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE interprovincial conference on the strike of packinghouse workers is a phenomenon worth close study. Whether it succeeds brilliantly in its objective or bogs down into recrimination and deadlock, the story of its progress or failure ought to be fully recorded and carefully examined by all political leaders and students of federalism. One hopes that adequate records are being kept of the discussions in *camera*. It is a pity it was not open to the press and public of Canada, but one presumes that the objection raised to such sessions was the danger that too much attention would be paid to the Gallery and the electorate and too little to the issues at hand.

(The same argument was advanced at the last Dominion-Provincial Conference. Hon. Angus Macdonald said that so long as they were in public session, with everything being recorded by a Hansard man "and by our friends in the press gallery, it is obvious that if one man makes a speech which another man thinks calls for a reply, that reply will be made; with the result that we will have an unending chain of speeches and replies which would keep us here for the whole of the summer.")

The interprovincial conference on the packinghouse strike is a direct and inevitable consequence of a constitutional impasse. So long as the national government is denied the authority to deal with issues which grow more and more national in their ramifications and consequences, so long will it be necessary for provincial leaders to seek some expedients to deal with them.

If the national government at Ottawa possesses no authority to deal with labor-management relations in the meat-packing industry (and the Privy Council ruling in 1925 in the case *Toronto Electric Commissioners v. Snider* seems conclusive against them), then such disputes if they arise must be settled in one of the following ways:

1. Each province independently can deal in a field in which its competence, so far as the boundaries of the province are concerned, is unchallenged. I mean, of course, its *legal* competence.

2. Provinces can cooperate in dealing with such disputes when they straddle interprovincial lines. This is the expedient now being tested.

3. The provinces can seek to find means of delegating their authority for the time being to the national government. For some years in the past it was believed that by passing "enabling" legislation the province could so delegate its powers. I understand that constitutional authorities are now satisfied that such enabling legislation is not valid. Possibly other devices for delegation might be found, but an amendment to the constitution is apparently necessary.

4. The Canadian people can insist on an amendment to the constitution which will give the national government authority to deal with national problems in the fields where the phrase "property and civil rights" now bars the way, notably in industrial disputes and social welfare.

Brilliant New Stroke?

The "provincialists", or some of them at least, are hailing the Toronto interprovincial conference as something of a brilliant new stroke which offers salvation against undue centralization. Certainly it is to the credit of all the provincial leaders that they are prepared to explore this method of settling the strike. If regional cooperation of provincial governments will dissolve some of the calcareous deposits which have recently been forming on the joints of our constitution, a great cheer should go up. But at best such "cooperative federalism" between unit states or provinces has a limited function. For certain kinds of difficulties affecting a small group of states or provinces it is admirable; but it is surely no substitute for national responsibility and national action where the problem is of national scope and importance.

Whether the current dispute is of true national consequence is a debatable point. It certainly affects a national industry, agriculture; and it unquestionably has a bearing on national commitments to Britain. Yet, as the constitution is now interpreted, the Government at Ottawa has no business in the field, and has properly left it to the provinces to settle. Any intervention by the national government would be denounced as an "invasion" of provincial rights. The one disclosure of importance from the first day's deliberations at Toronto was the determination of the provinces to insist on their constitutional rights to deal with such disputes.

The Snider case, it should be recalled, held that the *Industrial Disputes Act* was *ultra vires* because it invad- the provincial power in relation to property and civil rights; it could not be brought within any one of the overriding powers of the Dominion Government listed in Section 91, nor could it be justified under the "peace, order and good goverment" powers of the Dominion because it had not been established that there existed any emergency which put the national life of Canada "in unanticipated peril".

Slow and Cumbersome

No matter what measure of success attends the interprovincial conference method of settling the packinghouse strike, it is obviously a slow and cumbersome way of tackling industrial unrest as compared with the national machinery which was available during the war and which could still be used if it were not for the constitutional barrier.

This aspect was clearly foreseen by labor leaders when the Dominion Government was—quite properly—stripping itself of its emergency wartime powers over labor disputes.

The brief on the Dominion's new peacetime bill for industrial disputes, prepared last summer by the Canadian Congress of Labor and read by Pat Conroy, as summarized in the official report in the *Labour Gazette* includes the following reference:

"The Congress declared that one of the bill's most serious defects was its failure to provide machinery for dealing with nation-wide disputes which 'concern Canada as a whole'. Section 62, providing for cooperative arrangements with the provinces was held inadequate. 'A great national emergency would have to be dealt with by two, three, four, perhaps seven or eight provincial governments, under widely varying legislation, *with the national government a helpless spectator*'."

Why should the national government be a helpless spectator when national issues are being deliberated? It was certainly not the will and intention of the Fathers of Confederation that the national will should be frustrated in this way. And it is a pretty safe forecast that if the whole matter comes to a showdown and the Canadian people are asked if it is their present will to empower the national government to deal with *national* emergencies in peacetime they will give the same answer as the Fathers of Confederation. One of the ways the provinces can preserve a vigorous federalism with a goodly measure of provincial autonomy is, of course, to show their capacity to make the present constitution work without interminable delay and frustration. But when, as will happen again and again, issues arise which no province or even combinations of provinces can effectively tackle, surely our provincial leaders have enough national spirit to agree to some workable national solution. These are no days for antiquated creaking constitutional machinery. Paralysis and frustration is a most fruitful breeder of popular uprisings, according to the historical sages: deadlock is more potent even than oppression.

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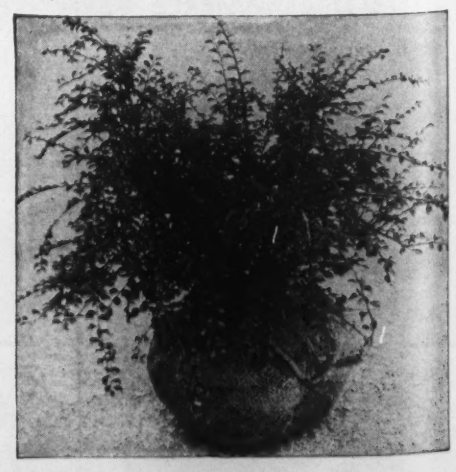

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World's "Have" Nations Must Aid 12 Million

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

Elfan Rees, director of the World Council of Churches' Refugee Commission, says that there are 12,000,000 refugee persons in Europe. About 2¼ million get some kind of care from refugee authorities, others are helped by control commissions, and the rest shift for themselves.

A few countries have already officially announced how many D.P.'s they will accept and many private organizations are working on the problem but public apathy about the refugee situation is still worldwide. The problem needs immediate attention.

Geneva.

DURING my six months' journey through Great Britain and Europe I saw and heard many astonishing things, but nothing jolted my feelings so much as the statement of Elfan Rees, director of the Ecumenical Refugee Commission of the World Council of Churches, who told me in his Geneva office that of the 12,000,000 refugee and displaced persons in Europe today, those made homeless by Adolf Hitler may be settled in new homes within three years but the others (anywhere from eight to 10 millions) made homeless by actions of the United Nations have faint hope of having their problem solved.

When President Truman on July 7 asked Congress to do something on behalf of displaced persons, the figure of 1,000,000 D.P.'s was used. Mr. Rees when I asked him to define the difference between a refugee and a displaced person, said that they are one and the same. They are people in need of human care. They are homeless people. Writing in the *Spectator* of July 18, Harold Nicolson, trying to estimate the number of D.P.'s in Europe today said: "The figure of 3,000,000 is certainly an understatement." *Mr. Rees, I repeat says there are 12,000,000.*

I asked him where these people are. The answer came quickly. There are 100,000 in Italy from Eastern European States; 400,000 in Austria from Yugoslavia, the Danube Basin and Poland; and 10,000,000 in Germany, 800,000 of whom are "allied nationals," or displaced persons. Among these latter are Poles, Yugoslavs, Estonians, Latvians and White Russians who don't accept the social philosophy of the Soviet Union. Many are victims of religious persecution. Other refugees in Germany include Hungarians, Ukrainians and expelled Germans who are not eligible for what is described as "international care."

Before I could ask another question, Mr. Rees made one fact clear. The refugee problem, he said, is not a Jewish problem. Unfortunately, he said many people in the world have thought so up to now. And thinking so, the solution of the problem has, he contended, been slowed up.

The fact is, Mr. Rees said, that of the 12,000,000 homeless people in Europe today only 250,000 are Jews.

Whose Problem?

Whose "baby" is the refugee problem, anyway, I wanted to know. Nicolson pointed out in his article that S.H.A.E.F. and U.N.R.R.A. have since D-Day repatriated seven and a half million people to homes they had left when war came their way. When S.H.A.E.F. wound up, U.N.R.R.A. and what was known as the Inter-Government Committee on Refugees took over. During my stay in Geneva, the newly-formed Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization was meeting at Lausanne, and made plans for the rehabilitation of more than 1,000,000 persons. There's that "million" figure again. What about the other 11,000,000 people who are homeless?

Mr. Rees told me that some 2,200,000 of the refugees are getting some kind of care from the refugee authorities. He said that some of the others are being helped by the control commissions in Europe's occupied areas. The rest shift for themselves.

What is the solution? Is there any glimmer of hope? Mr. Rees thinks there is. At long last there is awakening a public sense of shame that so little has been done about the refugees. Great Britain is now taking 1,000 D.P.'s every month. Most of them are for agricultural, mining and domestic work. The pity is that families are again being broken up in this new exodus. From Australia comes word that they are prepared to accept 40,000. United States, if Congress passes legislation to enable existing immigration laws to be relaxed, may take 400,000. In Geneva I heard it on reliable authority that before many weeks pass, Canada will announce what it is willing to do.

"Will Canada's quota be one-tenth of America's figure?" I asked, and was told it may exceed 50,000.

The Churches are doing something about the problem. Mr. Rees admitted that it isn't enough. The Roman Catholic Church has a Pontifical Immigration Committee in action, setting up new homes for refugees in South America. The Protestant Church, working cooperatively through the World Council of Churches, is trying to minister to the spiritual needs of refugees in Europe. Ministers have been provided. Books, clothing, bicycles for pastors, communion sets have been given. Spiritual comfort has been extended. The Church has been trying to find new homes for the refugees and, Mr. Rees admitted, hadn't been very successful in doing so.

He said a word of praise for the work of the Canadian National Committee for Refugees. That organization had done much to keep public opinion alive, thus forcing governmental action.

I suggested to Mr. Rees that the cause of the refugees in Europe needs a dynamic spokesman—a "voice" that could be heard around the world, demanding a public awakening to the need for faster action. He agreed. Public apathy, existing immigration legislation, and the lack of strong leadership are three factors hindering a solution of the problem.

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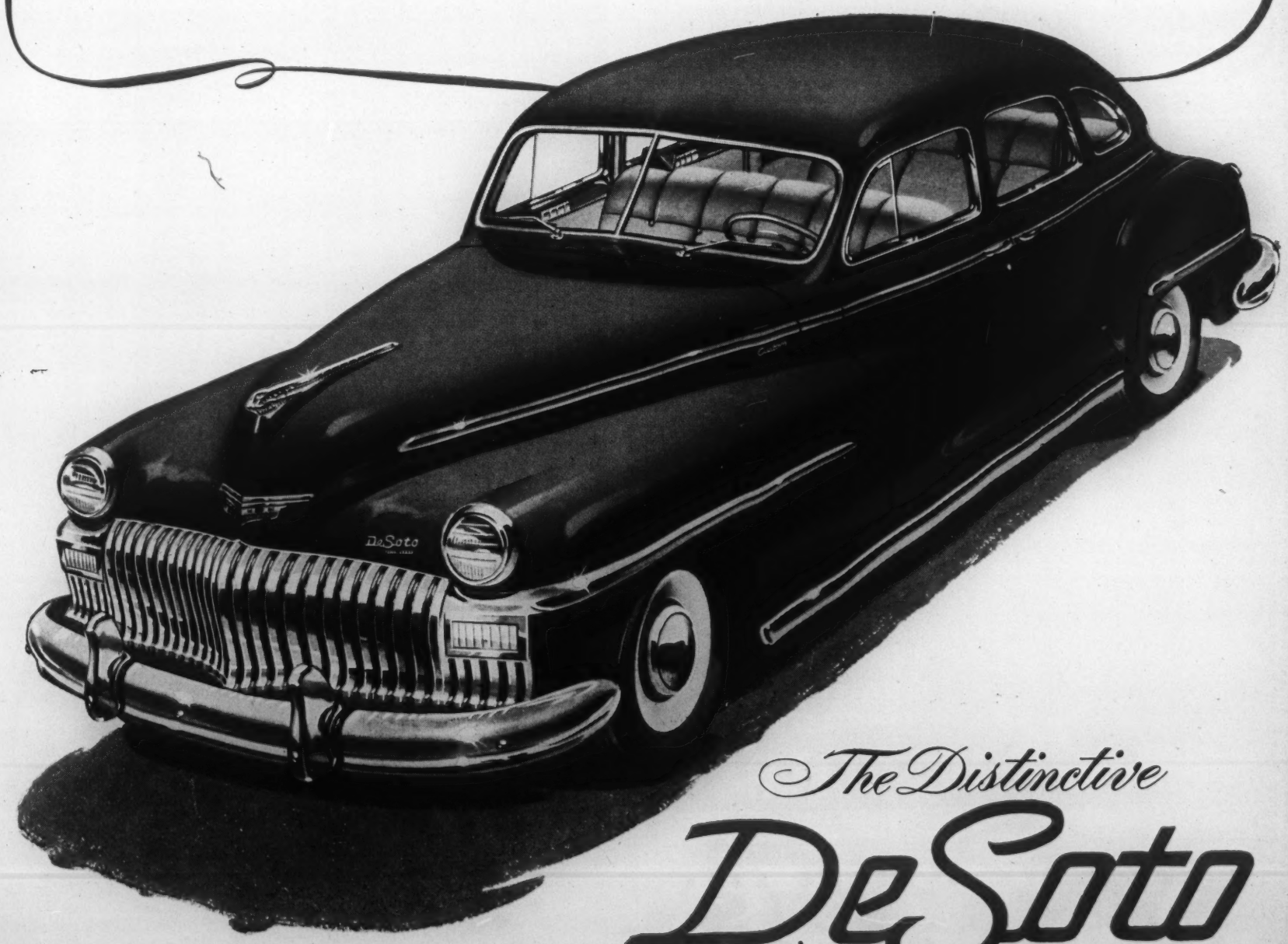

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Cold War with the Garbage Man

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FOR years a cold war had been going on between the garbage man and the Amos household. The conflict never came to open warfare. It was marked chiefly by helpless frustration on the Amos side and truculence, suspicion and an arbitrary use of the veto on the part of the garbage man. Every year the prerogative of the Amoses seemed to shrink, while that of the garbage man continued to expand. His rules of classification grew more and more rigid with the years, and anything that fell outside them had to be returned to the Amos basement which grew more and more cluttered with the detritus of living—old umbrellas, window-shades and shovels, broken garden furniture trailing ringlets of wicker, an ancient cactus, cartons of plaster and wallpaper scrapings, burned out hot-water boilers. . .

"It all goes to prove that those two brothers in New York weren't eccentrics at all" Mrs. Amos said, "the ones who died of starvation finally because they couldn't get out of their house. The same thing could happen to anyone."

The used hot-water boilers were the worst problem of all. There were now three of them and the space they occupied was enormous. "I suppose I could paint them up and you could fill them with potted geraniums," Mr. Amos said.

Mrs. Amos shook her head. "I always thought people did that out of an uneducated sense of decoration," she said. "I can see now that it was sheer desperation." She considered. "A better plan would be to fill them with ashes and let the ashman take the whole thing."

The ashmen, Mr. Amos reminded her, hadn't collected any ashes since early June, when they probably went off to their summer homes in Georgian Bay.

"Or we might try putting one out on the night of Hallowe'en," Mrs. Amos said.

"Good idea," said Mr. Amos.

At nine o'clock on Hallowe'en, the Amoses were rewarded by the sounds of celebrants rolling their boiler joyously down the street. "Now I can get space for the summer screens," Mrs. Amos said. In the morning, however, the boiler was back. The revellers had quickly lost their enthusiasm and rolled it up on a neighbor's lawn two doors down, and the neighbor had got up early and restored it to the Amoses. Mr. Amos returned it to the basement.

"What we really ought to do is put our savings in a scow and tugboat and tow everything out to sea," Mrs. Amos said. "We would probably pick up quite a nice clientele. A lot of people must be in the same position we are."

"You can't run competition to a government service," Mr. Amos pointed out.

"Service!" Mrs. Amos said bitterly.

THE Amos cottage presented another problem of disposal.

Mr. Amos always burned the garbage in a little grove behind the cottage. The blackened cans, of course, remained. It seemed shiftless to throw them in the lake and uncivilized to dump them in the bush, and as a result they had accumulated over the years until the pile threatened to dominate the grove. "The only thing to do with them is take them back to town," Mr. Amos said.

So one bright day in the fall they loaded a trailer with blackened cans and started back to the City. It was quite an experience passing through the statelier suburbs with their load of rattling cans. "It makes me feel sort of fine and earthy and indomitable, like Ma Joad in 'The Grapes of Wrath'," Mrs. Amos said. "What do you intend to do with this load once you got it home?"

"Let the garbageman collect it," Mr. Amos said. "He can't duck these. Old cans are definitely garbage."

On the next collection day the garbage man took away the Amos garbage and pointedly left behind the large carton of cans that Mr. Amos had set out for him. Mr. Amos went straight to the telephone and called the City Hall.

"Cans are collectible with the ashes," a light feminine voice from the Street-Cleaning Department informed him.

"The ashes haven't been collected since June," Mr. Amos pointed out.

"Empty cans do not come under garbage collection," said the voice. "They are disposable with the ashes which are collected on Tuesday."

Mr. Amos hung up. "So what are we supposed to do now?" he asked.

"I suppose we could rent them out to wedding parties," Mrs. Amos said, "or we could dig an enormous hole in the back-yard and bury them."

"Do that and you'll run into the cat cemetery," Mr. Amos said.

"I'll have to think it over," said Mrs. Amos.

By evening she was able to announce a solution. "It's a sort of garbage escallop," she said, "a layer of garbage, then a layer of tins, then another layer of garbage and another layer of tins. . . Cover with dried tea-leaves and dot with orange peel. . . It's an old boarding-house racket, so people won't know what they're getting."

They arranged the concoction with care on Thursday evening. On Friday morning the garbage man carried it away. Mrs. Amos was jubilant. The victory, though small, was, she felt, her first triumph over a cold and obdurate bureaucracy. "Next Tuesday we can repeat," she said, "and maybe put in the cactus tied up in newspaper."

THE following Tuesday morning she was drawn to the front window by the rattle of the garbage can lid. Standing in the window she watched the garbage man as he bent over to examine the contents of the can. Then he straightened up, slammed the lid on hard, and went back to his truck, looking like Gromyko stalking out of the Council of the United Nations.

Mrs. Amos went straight to the telephone. This time she didn't call the City Hall. She telephoned directly to her ward alderman.

"I wish to lodge a complaint about the garbage collection in our ward," she said.

The alderman sounded sleepy but affable. "What seems to be the trouble?" he inquired.

Mrs. Amos told him in detail. Then she went from the specific case to the general principle. The whole definition of garbage, she pointed out, should be extended to cover any undesirable household accumulation. She dwelt on the strange occupational prejudices of garbage collectors, which made it impossible for them to remove anything less perishable than fruit rinds and vegetable peelings. She drew his attention to the housing situation and said it was outrageous that in a city this size no means could be found for relieving householders of space-consuming rubbish. She reminded him that she and Mr. Amos were taxpayers and voters, and ended by urging him to come over and examine the condition of her basement for himself.

"It won't be necessary," he said quickly. "You have quite convinced me that this is a condition that needs clearing up."

"You don't expect to get any action out of the aldermen do you?" Mr. Amos said when she told him about the conversation that evening.

"If this were January I'd say no," Mrs. Amos said, "but in October aldermen often see things differently."

ON THURSDAY evening, at Mrs. Amos urging, Mr. Amos set out for collection the week's garbage, the spring and summer ashes, the five year's accumulation of tin cans, and, just to make it a test case, one of the old boilers.

He delayed going to the office next morning, in order to see what would happen. He hadn't long to wait. At nine o'clock the garbage truck and the ash-truck arrived simultaneously. Garbage man and ash man had two assistants apiece, and in a twinkling the whole unsightly collection was picked up and whisked to the curb.

"The processes of Democracy!" Mr. Amos said admiringly, watching one of Democracy's helpers shoulder the boiler into the ash truck.

"You can't beat Democracy," Mrs. Amos said. "It may move slowly but it's always on the side of the citizen in the end."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

"Eat Less -- Waste Less" Campaigns May Avoid a Special Session

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

DEMOCRATS are again hard at the game of "I told you so!" about the removal of price controls, and Republican Senator Taft has come out with the somewhat startling news that it was President Truman and not the G.O.P. who scuttled O.P.A.

It is very much in the stage of conversation between plain citizens, and the two major parties are much too chary of political pitfalls to come out for restoration of controls and rationing, yet many an American today is seriously recalling the virtues of regulations that kept food and clothing prices down in wartime.

At this writing, the price control argument centers around Mr. Truman's national food conservation drive designed to help the U.S. meet "minimum foreign needs" and at the same time "relieve the upward pressure of prices at home". The drive is an effort to avoid a special session of Congress which both parties are cagily trying to sidestep. Mr. Truman's appeal to Americans to "waste" less food, came on the heels of Mr. Taft's call to Americans to "eat" less food. A controversy is now raging as to whether any voluntary program will do any good. Writer Lowell Mellett says flatly it won't and says that if he were president he "would ask Congress to meet for the purpose of restoring Government price control and rationing."

Mr. Mellett is of the opinion that neither the European economic crisis nor the domestic economic crisis caused by high prices will be solved "unless some means is devised for the control of the great American appetite—our appetite for food and drink and our appetite for profit".

For an opposite view here is Senator Flanders, Republican of Vermont: "Another way (to avoid inflation) is to reintroduce Government controls of wages, prices and profits. To resort to this remedy in peace time would be to abandon all we fought for and to surrender to a government controlled economy."

The Administration is confident that the voluntary food conservation campaign will produce results. These results may consist basically of educating the public to the reason for a domestic food conservation program to provide more food for Europe. The committee under Charles Luckman, Liberal head of Lever brothers, is now studying ways and means of going about the job. Mr. Truman is acting gradually in this approach to the problem. He hopes that the conservation program will mould public opinion so that members of Congress will be enlisted in the job of aiding Europe. By building up a case for the Marshall Plan now he is safeguarding its ultimate implementation as a bulwark against Communism.

Support from Business

Commerce Secretary Harriman reports that American business is giving full support to the Truman conservation program. Already, some groups, bakers, meat packers, millers and restaurateurs are working on specific action programs for their industries to reduce waste and promote conservation. Mr. Harriman reported that a voluntary conservation program was recommended by the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, of which he is chairman, and the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, which represents all segments of U.S. business.

On the other hand, Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the People's Lobby, Inc., declares that "it is as foolish to rely upon voluntary action to win the battle against world starvation and poverty, as it would have been to rely upon volunteers in World War II."

This factor is part of the reason for the current clamor to do something for the consumer. Evidence of political concern for the consumer is the announcement by Senator Taft in Oregon that he would seek enactment at the next regular session of Congress for a billion-dollar public welfare program offering Federal aid to education, health, housing and unemployment relief. The Ohioan has already taken a positive step to fix blame for high prices on Mr. Truman by labelling him "High-Price Harry."

This is an indication that prices and inflation may still be outstanding issues of the 1948 presidential campaign, surpassing even foreign aid and the Taft-Hartley labor bill.

Recent congressional studies show that food prices trace back to the commodity exchanges and the farms. The People's Lobby points out that for the first eight months of 1947, total cash income of farmers was about $17.4 billion, compared with $18.9 billion for all of 1946. It is estimated the farmer now gets 70 cents of the consumer's dollar, compared with 51 cents in 1939.

This group suggests to Congress that Americans be requested to stop wasting food "since such waste now amounts to about one-fifth of production." Penalties for wanton waste are recommended.

Two of the leading Republicans in Congress, Senator Taft and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin believe that voluntary rationing is a partial solution to the domestic food problem, but they are positive that a peacetime O.P.A. won't work. They contend that increased production, fostered by economic freedom, government economy, and tax cuts, will lower prices.

Election Risks

Neither of these Republicans planned to return to Washington from their westward journeyings to take part in the bipartisan conference of congressional leaders called by Mr. Truman. Their absence reflects the tendency of both parties to avoid anything that might lead to a special session.

Politicos fear that such a session would open the way for politics and debate on too many issues besides the international crisis. They fear that high prices and inflation would come up for discussion. There might even be talk of restoring price controls. These are regarded as grave risks in advance of the 1948 election campaign. They'll get prominence enough when the regular session resumes January 1. That seems to be the congressional view.

Meantime, as Mr. Truman has pointed out, something must be done about the situation in Europe. Her people cannot be allowed to starve. The President has asked the American people to undertake the voluntary rationing plan to prevent this. Hungry people abroad need more American-grown food, particularly our short crop grain, than they got last year. Yet, if more food is exported, it is likely to make prices higher here at home. That is, unless Americans cut down on purchases of food.

Defenders of the voluntary plan say that despite those who claim that it will not work and that compulsory rationing must come back, Americans will respond to an appeal to do something in the best interest of humanity, their country and themselves. They consider the President's appeal a challenging test for Americans as individuals, to save food, not because the Government compels them to, but because it is for the general good.

Back to that controversy about who killed O.P.A.: the Democratic high command has for long charged Republicans in Congress with having eliminated O.P.A. and all price control. The higher prices prevailing since the G.O.P. took control of Congress appear to back them up. The C.I.O. has been hammering on the theme that high costs are due to the Republican stand against O.P.A.

Senator Taft's counterattack not only lays blame for inflationary prices on the Democratic administration, but also offers a program to stabilize prices at a new level and assistance to workers who receive subnormal wages.

Prediction?

It is impossible now to predict next year's price situation. If it is normal, inflation will be a dead issue. However, if prices follow the pattern that wages have observed, there is going to be a clamor from people for the answer.

Last year, the electorate turned the Democrats out and elected a Republican Congress on a campaign devoted extensively to the lack of foods and goods.

The Republicans are aware that the price situation can be dynamite for them. The party's aggressive "tenderfoot" congressman, Senator Flanders, puts the responsibility back on the people themselves.

The People's Lobby, however, traces the price situation right back to the producer. It would ask Congress to fix prices of essential farm products at a figure to provide a fair return on the cost of production, to make processors and distributors of farm products agencies of the Government.

in order "to make price fixing and rationing easier to administer."

This is undoubtedly too much like Socialism to "sit" with most Americans, but it is an indication of certain thinking here about whether voluntary or controlled action can help the present price and foreign aid emergency.

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Quest for New Duties Fills Gregg's Career

By FRANK FLAHERTY

When Prime Minister Mackenzie King recently chose Milton Gregg, President of the University of New Brunswick, to be Minister of Fisheries, it was not the first time that he had gone outside the close ranks of the party to find a minister. The job facing Milton Gregg, should he win the coming York-Sudbury by-election, is a tough one, calling for leadership and ability in a program that will assure full employment and stable incomes in a great Canadian industry.

SOME of the political recrimination which arose following the appointment of Milton Gregg to the cabinet as Minister of Fisheries tends to obscure the character and calibre of the man himself. It also tends to hide the fact that this appointment is strictly in character and another illustration of a recent tendency on the part of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to go outside party ranks for ministers when he has a tough job to be filled.

It is actually the fourth time in recent years that Mr. King has picked a man for a cabinet post because of special talents that seemed to fit him for a tough spot. The first example was Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, once before in Parliament as a Labor member but never a Liberal. Mr. Mitchell had been working in the Labor department for some years as a trouble-shooter and had had some success in settling disputes and avoiding labor tieups in the early period of war production. He had a good trade union record. As a minister Mr. Mitchell turned out to be a political and administrative success.

Back in 1942 Mr. King again reached outside the ranks and called Maj-Gen. Leo LaFleche to the cabinet as Minister of National War Services. His background was that of a civil servant with a suggestion of conservatism. He had been made Deputy Minister of National Defence under the Bennett Government. General LaFleche won a by-election but, probably for reasons beyond his control, was not rated a political success.

The appointment of General A. G. L. McNaughton as Minister of National Defence in 1944 was another example. Again there is a suggestion of Conservatism in the background of the appointee. General McNaughton was an administrative success but a political failure. He was defeated in two attempts to enter the House of Commons but over a period of nearly a year which included the Government's dramatic reversal of policy on compulsory overseas service he gave firm leadership at the Defence Department. Incidentally his administrative talents are still recognized by the responsibilities placed on him in connection with atomic energy.

Energetic and Persuasive

There is little doubt among those who know Milton Gregg that he will be an administrative success as a cabinet minister. Whether he is a political success and whether he gets a real chance to display his administrative talent will be determined at the by-election in the York-Sunbury riding. He is a terrific worker, an energetic and persuasive person who invariably throws everything he has into the task in hand. The Fisheries Department is one of the smaller departments of government, less equipped than others with the kind of experts who make a minister's task easy. Yet it is at the beginning of new developments, has been given the job, by Parliament, of assuring full employment and stable incomes to the workers in the fishing industry, now showing signs of a postwar slump. The post taken by Milton Gregg is one that calls for boldness, leadership, ability to persuade elements in the industry to adopt new methods and to persuade the Cabinet and Parliament to put public money behind the industry.

At 54 Gregg is almost as slim and wiry as the day in 1918 when he crawled into a German trench, followed by members of his platoon, and slugged it out until, as the official citation for the award of the Victoria Cross says, "he personally killed or wounded 11 of the enemy" and captured the position. The thing that undoubtedly commended him to the Prime Minister, however, was the record of the soldier in the Second World War. For Gregg was one of the men who played a major role in building the big Canadian army, in hammering out the new organizations and techniques which the creation of a big army required. He was the father of officer training and young officers culled from the ranks were essential.

The big officer training establishment at Brockville under Gregg's command turned out most of the young leaders of the army. Its creation and organization, the setup of the courses and the degree of personal leadership it called for departed from the ordinary army camp pattern. When Gregg finished his tour of duty there, he left with the respect of the Government and of the officers who had passed through his hands.

When the First Great War broke out Gregg was a school teacher in New Brunswick. He enlisted in the ranks, went overseas as a stretcher bearer, transferred to the infantry, won a commission in the field, served for a short time with an Imperial Army unit but returned to the Canadians. He ended the war as a lieutenant, worked for a time with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and then engaged in business in Halifax. He had his ups and downs in business and when the post of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons fell vacant his name was proposed for it by veterans' organizations. That initiative led to his appointment to what is a pleasant, safe, lifetime job, one from which few men like to depart. In Ottawa he continued his association with the militia, serving as a major in the Governor General's Foot Guards.

World War II Record

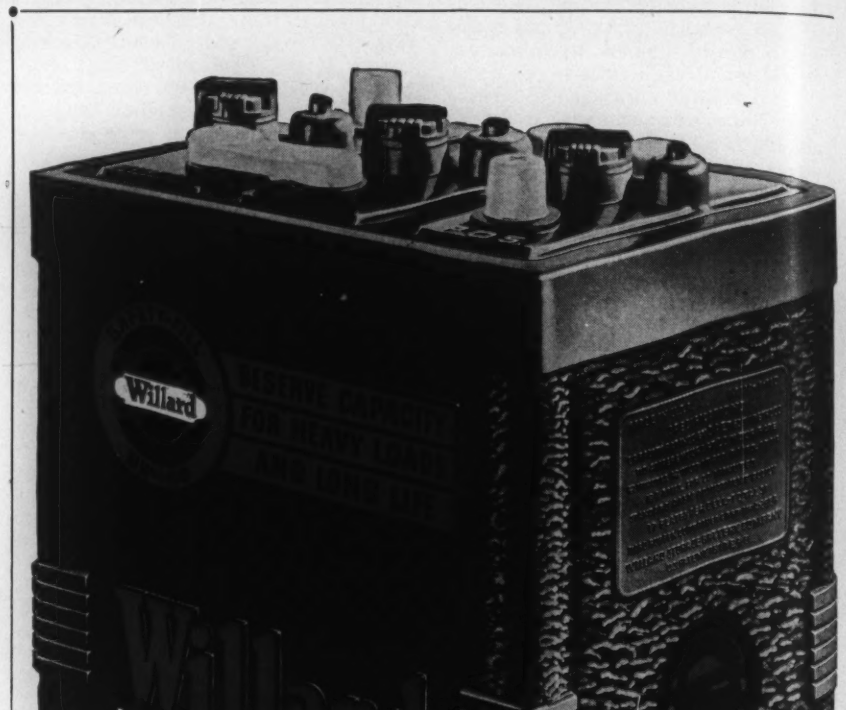
He offered his services on the outbreak of the Second War, went on leave from his duties with the House of Commons, went overseas as second in command of the Royal Canadian Regiment but contracted an illness which put him out of active work for a time. On his recovery he took a course with the British commandos and was posted to the West Nova Scotia Regiment as lieutenant-colonel and officer commanding. He was later given command of the Canadian officers' training school in England, to which the army sent men selected from the ranks of overseas units for commissions. He returned to Canada to command the school at Brockville when it was decided to centralize all officer training on this side of the Atlantic.

The post of Sergeant-at-Arms with its comfortable but moderate salary, long vacation and pleasant social position awaited his return but long before other opportunities appeared he told his friends he was not going back. He was going to look for a job with more adventure, greater opportunities for service, even at the risk of less security. That job turned up in the presidency of the University of New Brunswick. Had he not gone there he might have assumed a high executive post in the Canadian Legion of which he was honorary treasurer for several years.

As a university president Gregg was able to enthuse the staff and students in the same way in which he inspired officer-cadets and their instructors at Brockville and in addition to show that he could give leadership and produce results without the benefit of army tradition and rank. Like all universities New Brunswick has a heavy enrollment, swollen by the crop of ex-servicemen students. The problems of accommodation and instruction thus created have been handled smoothly and Gregg recently embarked on a program of making the university better known to high school students.

It remains to be seen what success his opponents will have in charging him with being a political turncoat. Apparently his family background is Conservative although he never identified himself with party activities and his one appointment at Conservative hands was not inspired by party service. It is probable, however, that under similar circumstances Gregg would have entered a Conservative government as quickly as he did a Liberal government. He would accept the offer as a challenge once he was shown there was a job to be done. Army training while it may tend to foster political Conservatism develops a willingness to serve the state and to take on tasks in public service as they are offered.

Gregg voluntarily gave up the job of carrying the mace for more responsibility and somewhat less security as a university president. He now gives up the moderately secure income and prestige of academic life for the highly risky but more responsible role of a politician.



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Poking Through a Wall for Faster Speeds

By ROSS WILLMOT

Air speeds faster than sound are now frequent experimental feats but a rocket safely carrying a pilot and passengers at those speeds has yet to be developed. How near are we to supersonic speed travel? As this writer who has just recently visited various U.S. research stations reports, fast air travel, likely at stratospheric levels, will definitely be a future development. Since conventionally designed aircraft driven by propellers and reciprocal engines are limited to speeds below the sonic barrier, supersonic craft will likely be powered by rockets carrying their own air for combustion.

A U.S. NAVY Skystreak flashing through the sky at 650 m.p.h., faster than anyone has ever travelled before, seems to have little practical consequence for the average person. Yet the information learned about supersonic flight from such speed ventures will enable many people fairly soon to travel at prices, speeds, safety, comfort and regularity not yet generally realized. Increased speed in air travel means eventually that more and more people of the world will be able to get together and understand each other.

The information obtained, for example, from the flights of the so-called transonic test-tube, the Douglas Skystreak, especially built to reveal the secrets of the temporary sonic barrier, will be indirectly useful for such new airliners as that now being built by Avro in Toronto. Both are powered by jet engines, on which man's hopes are based to crash him through the barrier. From about 600 to 800 m.p.h., around the speed of sound, which is 760 m.p.h. at sea level, strange air forces are built up around speeding planes, which literally try to tear them apart. Once past this speed range, the experts say that the sky is the limit to the speed we can reach.

The advantage of speed in flight is obviously time saved. To a person like myself, with limited vacation or business time, air travel is obviously preferred. Present airline statistics show that the people of average income are doing most of the air travel now. Recently by means of the airplane I was able to go from Montreal to Toronto and return in a morning, to London, England, and back for a weekend, and cover the United States from coast to coast in a week. These were just ordinary routine trips. Four and one quarter centuries ago Magellan's arduous trip around the world took three years. Today ordinary people are able to do the same feat in less than four days' flying time at a fare about the price of an average automobile. The same means of travel which permits diplomats to get together within a few minutes to talk over the latest crisis enables the people of the earth to get to know each other.

To Any Point on Earth

Since the Wright Brothers made the first flight in 1903 at the speed of 31 m.p.h., aviation, the youngest form of transportation, has surpassed in speed all other modes. The development of rockets similar to the German V-2 leads to the conclusion that eventually this will be a means of high speed travel. Uninhabited rockets have already been clocked at about 3,000 m.p.h., and the newest ones are claimed to be able to be fired to any point on the face of the earth. Rockets now being built in the U.S. and to be flown within the year could cover the distance between Montreal and Toronto in less than three minutes, circumnavigate the globe in less than half a day, and reach the moon in 40-odd hours. Advances in atomic energy may make it possible to travel up to the speed of light, 186,000,000 miles per second!

Satisfactory control and guidance of rockets have yet to be found before they can be used to transport humans. Since they operate most efficiently above the earth's surface, the problem is somewhat more complicated due to the necessity of re-entering the atmosphere and landing safely. So everyday rocket travel appears to be in the rather distant future.

Conventionally designed aircraft driven by propellers and reciprocal engines are limited to speeds below the sonic barrier. Many test pilots have given their lives trying to get through this barrier, most notable perhaps being Geoffrey de Havilland. His jet-powered Swallow disintegrated at the dangerous speed and he literally disappeared into thin air over the Thames.

Radical designs are now being tried to set up new speed records. They will solve, it is hoped, the problems of compressibility and drag at extremely high speeds. Because drag at a given speed decreases as altitude increases, supersonic flight will take place at extremely high altitudes. As jet engines require air to operate, supersonic aircraft will likely be powered eventually by rockets, which carry their own air.

Research is also taking place on a new type, high altitude high speed jet aircraft engine known as the ramjet, which can operate at faster speeds and higher altitudes than any other present power plant with the exception of rockets. This simple engine, exclusive of the fuel system, has no moving parts and so no lubrication system. It does not operate at lower than sonic speeds and requires other forms of power plants to start it on its way.

Sir Isaac's Jet Idea

The new source of motive power, the gas turbine, which provides the gaseous jet, owes most of its development to Group Capt. Frank Whittle, of the R.A.F., who produced the first successful propulsion unit in 1936. During the war, high speed British jet fighters were used to chase Buzz Bombs. Actually the history of the jet principle goes back to Sir Isaac Newton, who suggested, in 1680, that a carriage might be propelled by the power of reaction from a steam engine. Even in ancient Greece, Hero demonstrated jet propulsion by means of his Aelophile, a rotating ball operated by jets of steam.

The gas turbine engine, also called the turbo jet, is one of the most efficient engines known, and will lead, it is believed, to great economy of operation. Experiments now being conducted indicate that it may be used commonly in the future for land and sea transport as well as in the air. The simple jet principle is radically different from the present-day piston engine. The jet literally shoves the aircraft through the air with a tornado of expanding hot gases, which escape behind it. Fuel and compressed air burn together to produce a high temperature, high pressure exhaust gas, which escapes through the jet. A turbo compressor is used to compress the air, hence the name turbo-jet engine. Prop-jet aircraft are powered by both piston and gas turbine engines for greater power at normal speeds.

Present day speeds have made the wind tunnel unsatisfactory for measuring and automatically recording all the forces acting upon an aircraft in flight. Consequently the Douglas Skystreak, which carries its own measuring equipment, was evolved. It was built about 60 per cent stronger than current fighters to withstand the unknown forces in the sonic barrier and is powered by the most powerful jet engine ever made.

As if that is not enough, Bell Aircraft have developed a supersonic rocket, the XS1, which has a speed potential of 1700 m.p.h. at 80,000 feet. Because it carries so little fuel, it is launched high in the air from a Superfortress.

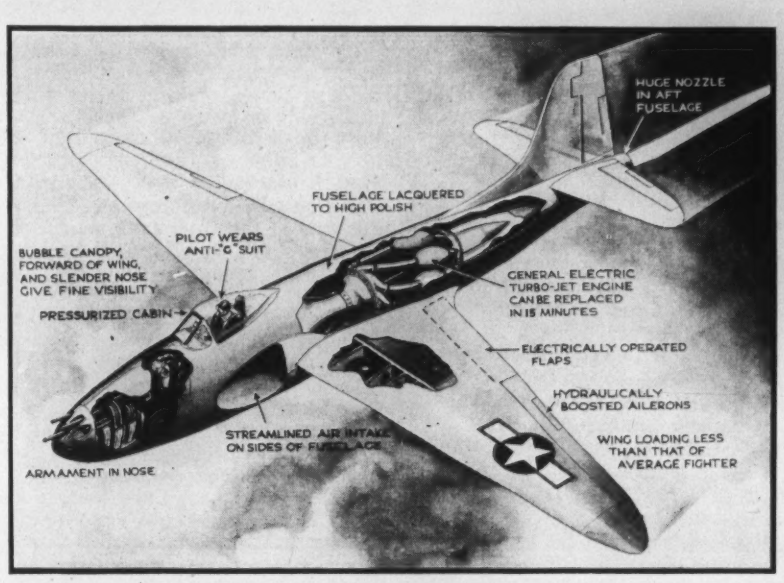
I saw both of these "aerial test tubes" in action over the Muroc Dry Lake experimental U.S. Air Force station in California. They both easily surpassed the performance of the Shooting Star, which flew beside them. The Shooting Star held the previous world's record of 623 m.p.h.

Forced Bail-Out

So fast do these experimental aircraft travel that aero-medical experts doubt whether their pilots could survive a normal bail-out from them. If the pilot in the Skystreak for instance, gets into trouble, he releases a mechanism which will free the cockpit from the main portion of the fuselage. When the nose portion has slowed down considerably, there is a second release mechanism which releases the pilot from the nose.

The speed of supersonic flight at ordinary heights heats the air inside these cockpits to unbearable temperatures so a refrigeration system has to be provided. This same system is arranged to provide heat when flying in the cold upper atmosphere. In addition the cockpits are thoroughly insulated and pressurized.

Terrifying as these precautions may seem, the pilots themselves are sold on jet flight. They say that flying at 600 m.p.h. is as noiseless and smooth as riding in a modern car on a smooth highway at 35 m.p.h. Special arrangements have to be made to cause vibrations to make the instruments function. Jet fuel is much safer and more economical than present gasoline, they point out. They are confident that within a few years ordinary people will be flying faster than the speed of sound in super-de-luxe airliners and think nothing of it.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THE WORLD TODAY

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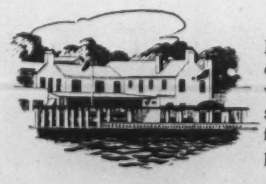

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ot to alter, the strategic balance of e Eastern Mediterranean.

But of course, as long as the U.N. ands in its present form, it would ot and could not order into Pales- ne an international force with any uch predominant core of Americans. nly the Security Council can order nternational forces into action, and he Soviets undoubtedly would in- st on including a force of their own its make-up. Probably they would sist on a division as the minimum orce which it is practical to operate s an independent unit.

From all past experience in Ger- any and Austria, the Soviets ould not allow their troops to be ixed with others (and subjected to he infection of freedom and capital- m), but would insist on having a eparate zone and a separate port of upply.

Subtle Indications

Suppose that the period of settle- ment lasted two or three years, what ith the year or so required to bring in the large new wave of Jewish mmigrants from the D.P. camps, nd the need of waiting until Arab gitation over this had settled down. nd suppose that the Soviets, ccording to their invariable custom nd fanatic beliefs, diligently culti- ated a pro-Communist development n their own zone of Palestine and n the adjoining Arab state, while oviet foreign policy shifted in favor f the Arabs?

Very few here want to launch any uch chain of events as that, and east of all the Americans. But tak- ng a much milder possibility, the mericans do not want to come out efinitely for the proposed partition f Palestine, which the Zionists have ccepted, and then see the Soviets wing their support to the Arabs.

The Arab delegates have been in- icating very subtly the possibilities f what might happen in this case by bstaining from voting ever since ecretary Marshall's speech last eek, on every American-sponsored roposal, on whatever subject.

The implication which many have rawn from this is that they might wing their six votes over to the oviet bloc. This would mean that he Soviets would only have to pick p some extra dissident votes or pro- t from the usual abstentions of the mid, to gain a veto in the Assem- ly. That is, they would be able to lock the necessary two-thirds ma- ority needed to carry the Assem- ly's recommendations.

Thus it is that the United States nds it hard to decide on its Pal- stine policy, and the rest of the As- embly holds back, waiting for her ead. In this indecision, some Zion- ts have been suggesting in the .N. lounges and corridors that the ssembly doesn't need to worry so uch about the enforcement of the artition. "The Haganah will take are of the Arabs."

But with the implication that the .S. would be pressed to supply the rms for the Haganah, which might ery well lead to the Soviets supply- ng arms to the Arabs, and with the errible lesson of the Punjab massa- res and the growing warlike talk n India and Pakistan sharply in ind, the delegates are not very uch taken with that suggestion.

What, then, is a possible solution or this question, which the dele- ates feel must in spite of all diffi- ulties be solved somehow, if the .N. is not to admit failure and lose ublic confidence? For my part, I till feel that Dr. Magnes, the Rec- or of the Hebrew University in Jer- salem, is more right than anyone lse. His appeal in this Sunday's ew York *Times* may provide the ast chance to listen to the voice of eason.

Another Front

Dr. Magnes warns that partition ill not stop the terrorist activities f Jewish groups, that having ecured the partition proposals hrough terror, they are now pre- ared to secure the rest of the coun- ry for the Jews in the same way. o this Jewish front, partition which proposes to leave half a mil- on Arabs in the Jewish state) will dd an Arab front.

"Doubtless one of the first things we shall be hearing about is the 'Arab underground' in the Jewish state; then of repressive measures against it; then of the answer from the Arab side of the border. Thus the war of the irredentists will have begun even before the independence of the two states is proclaimed."

Even while proposing political partition, Dr. Magnes notes, the U.N. Majority Report finds that economic union remains indispensable. But one without the other is meaningless. He goes on to indicate the difficulties of agreeing on common tariffs, with the Arab state primarily an agricultural one and the Jewish state primarily industrial; and the necessity of the Jewish state covering the deficit of the Arab state.

"And what a Jewish state—without Jerusalem, the heart and soul of our tradition. . . A Jewish state without Judea." As another vital point, the writer believes that far from aiding Jewish immigration, partition would restrict it, by depriving the Jews of settlement in the area of the Arab state.

"Palestine is not just a Jewish land or an Arab land. It is a common Jewish-Arab land, an international, inter-religious land of Jew, Christian and Moslem. There can be no such thing as full national independence for the Jews and full national independence for the Arabs of Palestine, partition or no partition. Why then partition the country?"

For these reasons Dr. Magnes urges that the Minority Report, which believes that Jews and Arabs can cooperate and build up a common citizenship in a common country, be taken as the basis of discussion. He suggests, however, certain changes in its provisions.

Local Administrations

The boundaries between Arab and Jewish federal states should be abolished, as a form of partition. Instead unitary Palestine should be divided, for local administration only, into Arab and Jewish counties, not necessarily contiguous. The two peoples should be declared to have political parity; an upper legislative chamber should have equal Arab and Jewish representation; the Federal Court of Appeal should have an equal number of Arab and Jewish judges; and Jewish immigration should be permitted in all parts of Palestine up to a parity with the Arabs.

"This is the moment when the less intransigent Jewish and Arab leaders should get nearer together, in view of the common danger of partition. Do not dismember the country. Do not estrange Arabs and Jews from one another. Lay down a generous bi-national policy and make Jewish-Arab cooperation the chief objective. . . Without unity you are on the brink of chaos. With unity you have the starting point towards order and development."

There is a truly inspiring goal for the U.N. to work toward, if it is going to stand for its oft-expressed ideals of the growing interdependence of peoples and the impossibility of asserting absolute sovereignty in this shrinking world, and is not going to yield to the retrogressive and fanatic nationalism of extremist Jewish and Arab leaders, with all the attendant dangers of big power intervention.

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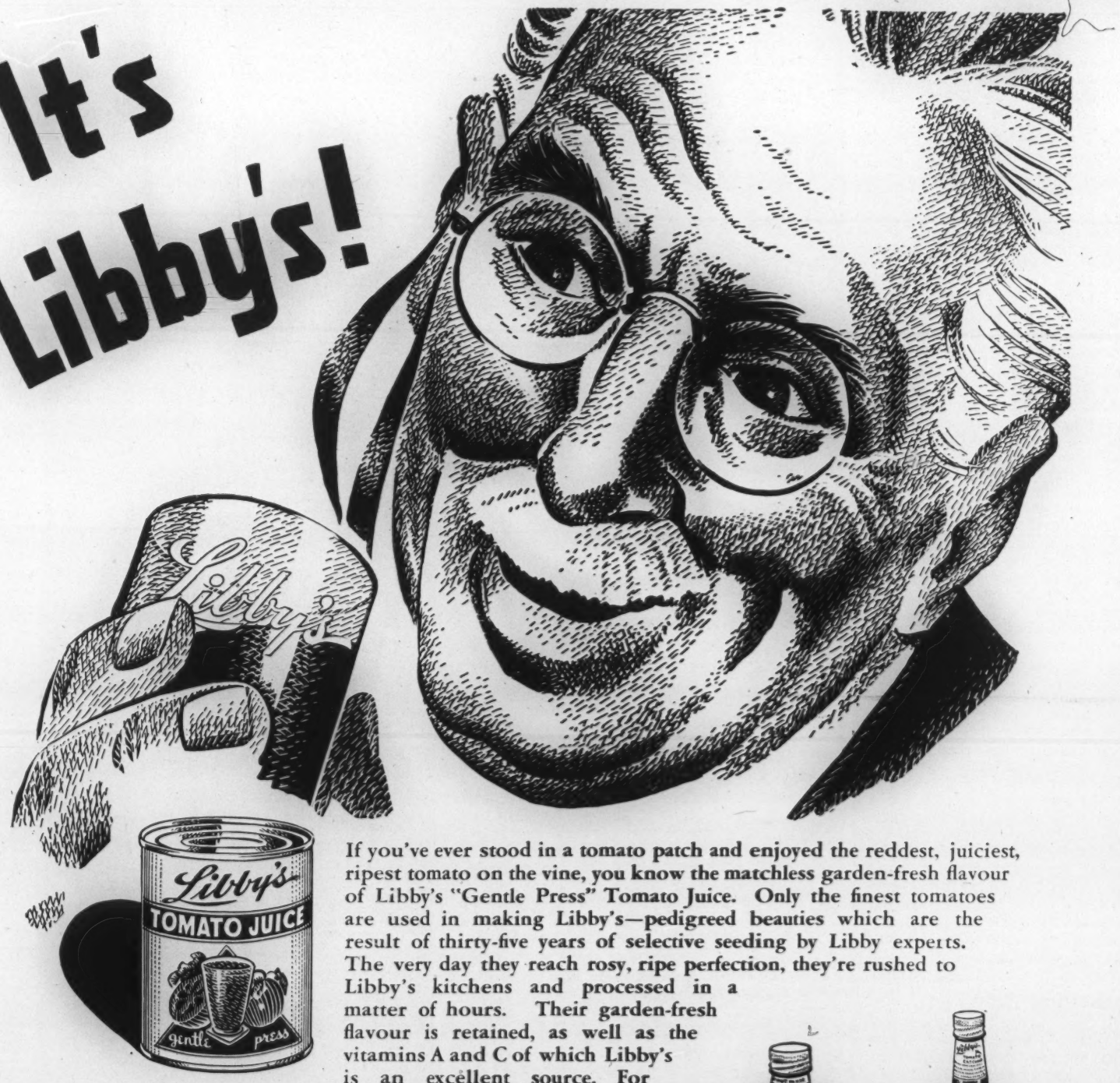

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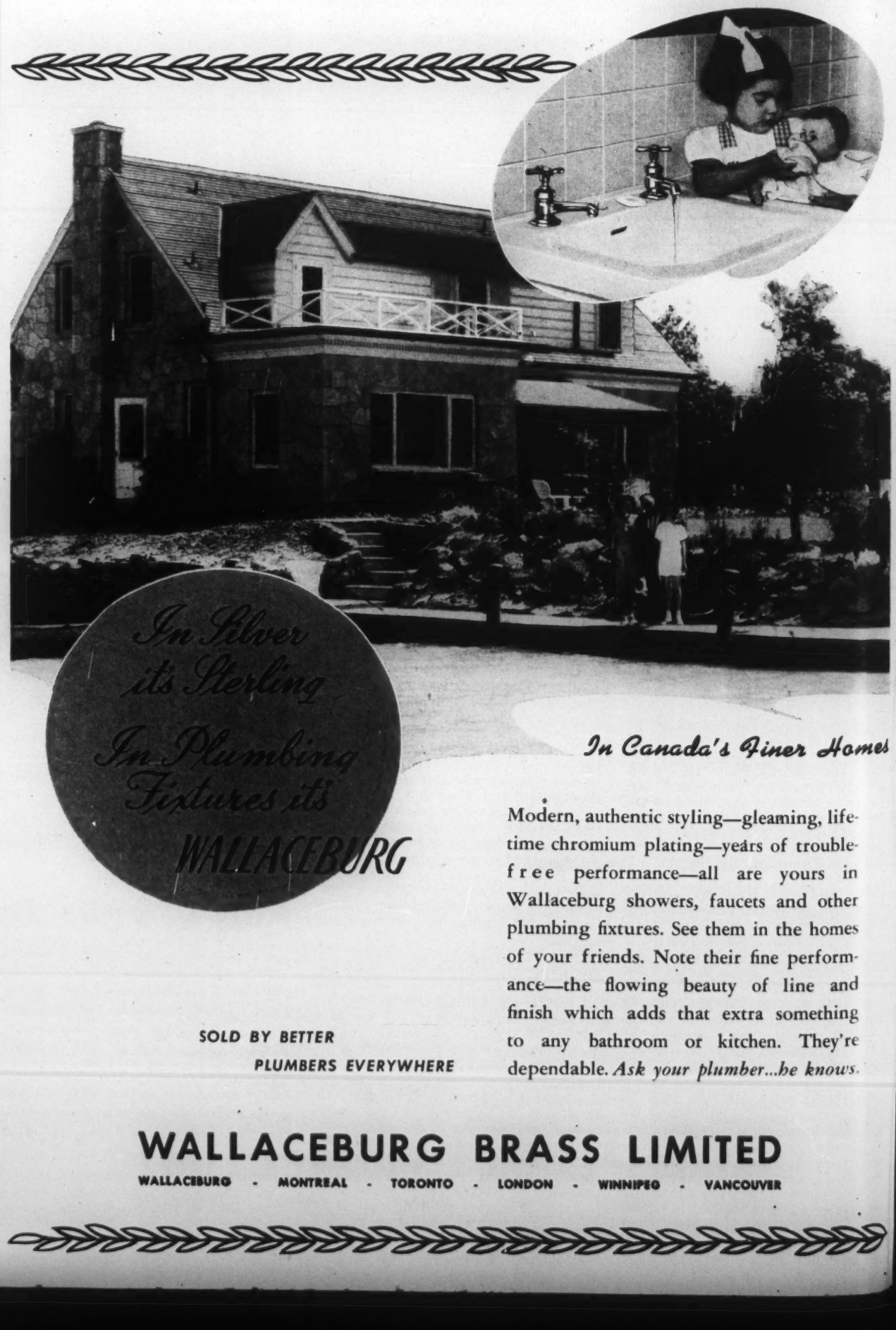

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not to alter, the strategic balance of the Eastern Mediterranean.

But of course, as long as the U.N. stands in its present form, it would not and could not order into Palestine an international force with any such predominant core of Americans. Only the Security Council can order international forces into action, and the Soviets undoubtedly would insist on including a force of their own in its make-up. Probably they would insist on a division as the minimum force which it is practical to operate as an independent unit.

From all past experience in Germany and Austria, the Soviets would not allow their troops to be mixed with others (and subjected to the infection of freedom and capitalism), but would insist on having a separate zone and a separate port of supply.

Subtle Indications

Suppose that the period of settlement lasted two or three years, what with the year or so required to bring in the large new wave of Jewish immigrants from the D.P. camps, and the need of waiting until Arab agitation over this had settled down. And suppose that the Soviets, according to their invariable custom and fanatic beliefs, diligently cultivated a pro-Communist development in their own zone of Palestine and in the adjoining Arab state, while Soviet foreign policy shifted in favor of the Arabs?

Very few here want to launch any such chain of events as that, and least of all the Americans. But taking a much milder possibility, the Americans do not want to come out definitely for the proposed partition of Palestine, which the Zionists have accepted, and then see the Soviets swing their support to the Arabs.

The Arab delegates have been indicating very subtly the possibilities of what might happen in this case by abstaining from voting ever since Secretary Marshall's speech last week, on every American-sponsored proposal, on whatever subject.

The implication which many have drawn from this is that they might swing their six votes over to the Soviet bloc. This would mean that the Soviets would only have to pick up some extra dissident votes or profit from the usual abstentions of the timid, to gain a veto in the Assembly. That is, they would be able to block the necessary two-thirds majority needed to carry the Assembly's recommendations.

Thus it is that the United States finds it hard to decide on its Palestine policy, and the rest of the Assembly holds back, waiting for her lead. In this indecision, some Zionists have been suggesting in the U.N. lounges and corridors that the Assembly doesn't need to worry so much about the enforcement of the partition. "The Haganah will take care of the Arabs."

But with the implication that the U.S. would be pressed to supply the arms for the Haganah, which might very well lead to the Soviets supplying arms to the Arabs, and with the terrible lesson of the Punjab massacres and the growing warlike talk in India and Pakistan sharply in mind, the delegates are not very much taken with that suggestion.

What, then, is a possible solution for this question, which the delegates feel must in spite of all difficulties be solved somehow, if the U.N. is not to admit failure and lose public confidence? For my part, I still feel that Dr. Magnes, the Rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, is more right than anyone else. His appeal in this Sunday's New York *Times* may provide the last chance to listen to the voice of reason.

Another Front

Dr. Magnes warns that partition will not stop the terrorist activities of Jewish groups, that having secured the partition proposals through terror, they are now prepared to secure the rest of the country for the Jews in the same way. To this Jewish front, partition (which proposes to leave half a million Arabs in the Jewish state) will add an Arab front.

"Doubtless one of the first things we shall be hearing about is the 'Arab underground' in the Jewish state; then of repressive measures against it; then of the answer from the Arab side of the border. Thus the war of the irredentists will have begun even before the independence of the two states is proclaimed."

Even while proposing political partition, Dr. Magnes notes, the U.N. Majority Report finds that economic union remains indispensable. But one without the other is meaningless. He goes on to indicate the difficulties of agreeing on common tariffs, with the Arab state primarily an agricultural one and the Jewish state primarily industrial; and the necessity of the Jewish state covering the deficit of the Arab state.

"And what a Jewish state—without Jerusalem, the heart and soul of our tradition. . . A Jewish state without Judea." As another vital point, the writer believes that far from aiding Jewish immigration, partition would restrict it, by depriving the Jews of settlement in the area of the Arab state.

"Palestine is not just a Jewish land or an Arab land. It is a common Jewish-Arab land, an international, inter-religious land of Jew, Christian and Moslem. There can be no such thing as full national independence for the Jews and full national independence for the Arabs of Palestine, partition or no partition. Why then partition the country?"

For these reasons Dr. Magnes urges that the Minority Report, which believes that Jews and Arabs can cooperate and build up a common citizenship in a common country, be taken as the basis of discussion. He suggests, however, certain changes in its provisions.

Local Administrations

The boundaries between Arab and Jewish federal states should be abolished, as a form of partition. Instead unitary Palestine should be divided, for local administration only, into Arab and Jewish counties, not necessarily contiguous. The two peoples should be declared to have political parity; an upper legislative chamber should have equal Arab and Jewish representation; the Federal Court of Appeal should have an equal number of Arab and Jewish judges; and Jewish immigration should be permitted in all parts of Palestine up to a parity with the Arabs.

"This is the moment when the less intransigent Jewish and Arab leaders should get nearer together, in view of the common danger of partition. Do not dismember the country. Do not estrange Arabs and Jews from one another. Lay down a generous bi-national policy and make Jewish-Arab cooperation the chief objective. . . Without unity you are on the brink of chaos. With unity you have the starting point towards order and development."

There is a truly inspiring goal for the U.N. to work toward, if it is going to stand for its oft-expressed ideals of the growing interdependence of peoples and the impossibility of asserting absolute sovereignty in this shrinking world, and is not going to yield to the retrogressive and fanatic nationalism of extremist Jewish and Arab leaders, with all the attendant dangers of big power intervention.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Proper Engineering in Factories Can Prevent Dust Diseases

By GEORGE ALLEN

PNEUMOCONIOSIS — pronounced new-mo-co-ne-o-sis—is an industrial disease which has caused, in certain industries in Ontario and elsewhere, much suffering, many deaths and millions of dollars for workmen's compensation — millions of dollars which, in the final analysis, must be added to the commodity price and paid by the consuming public. It is regrettable to report that neither the dollar cost nor the incidence of the disease appears to have improved.

This, in part, is due to the fact that the disease is progressive; many cases having developed before it became compensable, and many more before the nature of the disease and the necessary preventative measures were fully understood. It is doubtful if, in all quarters, the seriousness of the disease is yet fully appreciated.

Pneumoconiosis may be described as a fibrous condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation, in harmful amounts, of microscopic particles of certain non-absorbable irritant dusts. When the disease is definitely established it progresses to a fatal conclusion.

It has been found that the disease makes the individual more than normally susceptible to tuberculosis infection, a condition which, in the interests of workers, employers, and society as a whole, suggests the imperative necessity for a medical examination, periodically and before hiring, of all persons exposed to the pneumoconiosis hazard. While no cure has yet been reported by the medical profession, fortunately the disease is preventable by engineering methods.

The dust which is responsible for this condition is so fine that it is invisible to the naked eye; the particles measuring less than 10 micromillimeters in diameter. Only particles of this size are small enough to get into the air-cells in the lungs. As a micromillimeter is one 25 thousandth of an inch it can readily be understood that the dust particles that cause the trouble are microscopic in size. It is obvious from this that it does not necessarily follow that no pneumoconiosis hazard exists because the process appears, as far as we can see, to be reasonably dust-free.

One can only be assured on this point by a dust count made by a technician trained in this work and by an analysis of the dust. Such services are available, without charge, to industries operating in the province of Ontario.

Perhaps it is well to point out that pneumoconiosis is a general term covering all diseases of the lungs caused by the inhalation of non-absorbable irritant dusts. Silica dust (free silica), which causes silicosis, is the most harmful of the dusts encountered in considerable volume in industrial operations.

Compensation Act

Since the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1926 to include pneumoconiosis and, specifically, silicosis as compensable industrial diseases, Ontario employers have had to absorb in their commodity prices, in Schedule 1 under the Act, $4,905,911.79 to the end of 1944, for silicosis alone, much of which could have been saved by properly-engineered dust control measures. It is perhaps interesting to reflect that this large sum of money would have been ample to purchase and install ventilation equipment in approximately 1,000 plants, allowing $5,000 for each installation which, on the average, is ample.

The five points to be considered in an approach to the problem of pneumoconiosis control are, the size of the dust particles; the number of particles per cubic foot of air in the working area; the mineral composition of the dust; the exposure time, and the physical condition of the worker.

This approach to the problem makes necessary, in all cases, a dust count and an analysis of the dust as well as medical examination of all exposed workers. As dust particles of less than 10 micromillimeters in diameter are responsible for the condition, the only reliable method of checking is by dust sampling and laboratory test.

Hazard of "Clear" Air

However, there are certain industrial operations such as sand blasting where dust approximates 100 per cent free silica. Under these conditions health standards require the dust concentration to be limited to approximately six million particles to each cubic foot of air in the working area.

So-called "clear" air in the city may contain, according to one authority, as many as 800 million particles of dust per cubic foot.

Thus, if the dust in the working area is minute enough to get into the lungs; if the dust concentration is sufficiently high and of a non-absorbable irritant nature, it is reasonable to assume that a pneumoconiosis hazard exists, even if the air appears to be "clear."

Employers may protect their workers against all types of pneumoconiosis by instituting routine medical examination of all workers exposed to this kind of toxic dust; by good plant housekeeping; by isolating dusty departments; by substituting non-toxic materials for toxic materials, and by properly-engineered and maintained dust-exhaust equipment.

The industries mainly affected by this hazard are the ceramic, stone-cutting, mining and foundry industries. It is estimated that industry, as a whole, has paid out in compensation and medical aid for pneumoconiosis, including silicosis, more than enough to pay for the installation of the most modern dust-exhaust equipment in every plant in these categories in Ontario.

Unquestionably many plants have installed such equipment but the fact is pneumoconiosis has not yet been eliminated as an industrial disease hazard in Ontario and it can be prevented by effective dust control.

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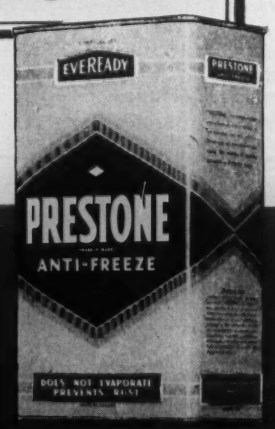

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THE MELTING POT

Add Whiskers

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

THE Church of St. Pierre Claver, in the East End of Montreal, has been getting some publicity lately because of its unusual mural paintings. And the artist who painted them has been given a job, as a result, that would please any healthy-minded boy.

The unusual feature of the large mural in the Church is that seven of the Apostles bear a strong resemblance to the seven Vicars of St. Pierre Claver.

Owing to our North American habit of standardizing everything, parsons in general can no longer be identified by their appearance—they don't divide easily into the fat and jolly, the lean and ascetic, or the muscular Christian. Most of them could pass for Kiwanians, and the seven Vicars of St. Claver certainly could. They have that trim, neat executive look, and it doesn't jibe with the popular image of the typical Apostle.

That is not to say that there is anything wrong with representing Apostles as clean-shaven men with haircuts, or that there is anything wrong with Vicars posing for an artist who is painting Apostles. It just strikes the public as unusual, that's all. And immediately, of course, hidebound reactionaries start to say that these aren't like the Apostles we had when we were young, and start a lot of fuss.

They forget that an artist has to have a model, and it is better that she should choose models whose virtue and religious beliefs are properly vouched for than that she should choose some vagabond who hadn't bothered to shave for a few weeks.

Nevertheless, when the newspapers discovered the similarity between the Apostles and the Vicars, it started a lot of talk, and Father Ernest Labelle, Curé of St. Pierre Claver, decided to have the Apostles altered to fit the popular taste.

That is how the artist, Miss Madeleine Delfosse, came to get the fascinating job that *we* would have undertaken for nothing. *L'art pour l'art.*

Miss Delfosse was commissioned to paint beards and moustaches on all seven of the portraits in question. To anybody who has painfully crayoned a moustache and goatee on a toothpaste lady, this will seem like sheer play, and it would be necessary to inhibit a strong inclination to add spectacles.

Miss Delfosse, however, appears to be a serious-minded lady, and we have no doubt that she will carry out her duties with all due decorum, and that her Apostles will continue, in a properly bearded state, to fill the devout with proper awe for many years.

•

ENTERPRISING (or racketeering) little boys have found a new field of endeavor in Montreal, strongly reminiscent of the days of "Dutch" Schultz, "Bugsy" Moran, and Al Capone.

Down east at the ball park, where the Montreal Alouettes play their Big Four schedule, parking space is at a premium. There are many side streets where parking is legal, and theoretically free, but that is where enterprise comes into the picture.

When a football fan comes to rest against the kerb, he is at once approached by a number of small boys, who offer to "keep an eye" on his car during the game.

(*Listen Bud, if you want to play this thing smart, you'll fall in with the boys. We don't want that nobody should get hoit...*)

The football fan can make a selection from the group, and pay him in advance. A friend of ours paid a quarter to one of them, and he claims that the boy practically sneered at him.

(*There was a guy in East Orange didn't want no protection, too. Gee, what happened to him shouldn't happen to nobody*).

The boy selected as "protector" of the car at once makes a note of the fact in chalk on the sidewalk, simply by scribbling his name there.

(*Now this here is our territory, and the Purple Gang don't like people muscling in. Get it?*)

What the boys are protecting the cars from nobody knows—for sure. So far no Montrealer with sufficient civil courage to fail to contribute has come forward. To leave one's car in an "unprotected" state for an entire football game is too horrible a thought. Deflated tires is perhaps the rosiest picture that would lurk in the owner's mind during the game.

Our solution is compulsory admission to the game of all boys found lurking in the vicinity. Perhaps Mr. Pacifique Plante can think of a better one.

(*Say, Bud, where are you buyin' your protection these days?*)

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Russia Handles Finland in Kid Glove Manner

By ALFRED JOACHIM FISCHER

Russia has carefully treated Finland in a manner far different from that in which she handles the other countries in her orbit. But the U.S.S.R. is moved by material considerations, not by democratic ideals. The Finnish Government represents all democratic elements and there is little interference. Russia is aware that the U.S. and Scandinavian countries are interested in an independent Finland. Without raw materials from the U.K. and U.S., the Finns could not fulfil reparations to Russia.

This writer is engaged on regular visits to the continent, making personal observations and talking to people of all classes in various countries.

Helsinki.

WHEN Finland concluded an armistice on September 19, 1944, international forecasts were gloomy. The world waited in vain however for the famous Iron Curtain to be drawn on the Finnish-Swedish and the Finnish-Norwegian borders. Passenger traffic continued uninhibited. On December 30, 1946, Finland's airports were restored to her by the Allied Control Commission, and the air rout between Helsinki and Stockholm was reopened.

In order not to arouse Russian suspicions, the Finnish Government has become more reserved in her relations to the rest of Scandinavia as such. In their individual relationships with each of the Scandinavian countries, however, the Finns have re-established a basis of friendship and mutual confidence as it continued to exist in regard to Sweden even after the 1941 adventure, when their ties with Denmark and especially Norway were ruptured.

Finland has suffered grievous financial and territorial losses but she was the only ex-enemy country to be spared the burden of foreign occupation. The Control Commission, whose members were accommodated in the fashionable Hotel Torni in Helsinki, was quite inconspicuous and negligible as far as numbers are concerned. The U.S. had never been at war with Finland, and the Anglo-Saxon world was represented in the Commission only by Great Britain. The British kept more or less to the role of platonic observers, however, as they did previously as Finland's enemies.

Russia is aware of the strong sympathies for the Finnish people prevailing in Britain and still more in America. Suppression of this democratic nation would tend more to make bad blood than Russian pressure on one or the other Balkan country. Material considerations also play their part. Without the raw materials from Great Britain and the United States, the Finns could not fulfil their reparations to Russia. From America, Finland has so far received credits to the value of altogether $72 million. Part of this amount goes to the purchase of foodstuffs and thus prevents another famine in the Soviet sphere of influence, part of it is used for the acquisition of plant, machinery and metals necessary for the reparations.

Finnish Independence

Theoretically, U.S. aid is given subject to no reparation payments being made out of current production. On the other hand, President Truman is likely to close one eye in the interest of Finnish independence. Similar vision troubles afflict the Swedish authorities—allegedly by order from above. So many goods trickle through that the Black Market, which used to have catastrophic dimensions, has turned grey and even shows occasional white patches. Russia is deeply interested in raising her prestige in the Scandinavian countries, and knows full well that the three Nordic kingdoms are united in their support of Finland's sovereignty and Western orientation culturally. Fraternal feelings for Finland are part of Swedish tradition. Sweden received 40,000 Finnish children and saved many from the damaging results of malnutrition. Finnish peace-feelers were extended via Stockholm. Even today Sweden helps wherever possible, by granting generous credits, by sending gift parcels and by supplying a variety of goods—often by going short themselves—which have become rare commodities on the world market, (amongst others prefabricated houses to alleviate Finland's catastrophic housing shortage.)

The political life in Finland has been democratized rather than the opposite since the war with Russia ended. The arrest wave of Leftist politicians was not followed by a large-scale revenge action of the victims (now in power) against their former oppressors. Any flaws of democracy, as the notorious Lappo movement with its slogan "We do what we please", which was very active in the thirties, have been eliminated for all times, along with army officers possessed by *Korpsgeist*. On the whole the armed forces, formerly a hotbed of reaction, have now merely a symbolic character. The army is limited to a strength of 34,000, the Navy of 4,500 and the Air Force of 3,500. Bombers as well as the production of, and experimenting with, atomic weapons, rockets, etc., are prohibited altogether.

Central Figure

The central figure in Finland's political life today is 76-year-old President Paasikivi. Admirer of Ricardo, philosopher, economist and ex-banker, he knows better than anyone else how to treat the Russians. All three peace agreements concluded with the Soviet Union bear his signature—that of 1920, of 1940 and of 1944. Juho Paasikivi is a man of strength and integrity, who did not shrink in 1940 from denouncing the Russians to Molotov's face as aggressors. Nevertheless, this fundamentally Conservative negotiator—up to Finland's second entry into the war, he was Finnish ambassador to the Kremlin—gained confidence and sympathies and he even succeeded in making the Russians moderate some of their terms.

Both M. Paasikivi and Prime Minister Pekkala are continually emphasizing that a small state is not entitled to harbor dreams of becoming a great power, or to speculate on any possible differences between the Russians and the Anglo-Saxon world. They both fully realize the catastrophe that would befall Finland in the event of another world war. The Finns are admittedly proud that practically no Karelian has been left under Soviet rule, despite the resulting difficulties, but beyond this Karelia has not become another Alsace-Lorraine.

The re-entry of the previously banned Communists has considerably strengthened the Left-wing parties in the Finnish Parliament, although Left and Right are still more or less balanced. The seats are distributed as follows:

Democratic League — comprising Communists, United Socialists, Six-Men-Group, other Social Democratic dissidents and a number of other Left-wingers — 50, Social Democrats 49, Agrarians 48, Unionists (Conservative) 29, Swedish Peoples Party 14, Progressives (Liberals) 9, Swedish Left 1.

Up to now the Government embraced the Democratic League, the Agrarians. Social Democrats and the Swedish Peoples Party. Yet their majority was smaller than would appear from a rough estimate. All parties outside the Democratic League possess a powerful Right wing which frequently dissociated itself from the Coalition policy.

Prime Minister Mauno Pekkala pursues the Paasikivi line of reconciliation with Russia and simultaneous friendship with the Western powers. As leader of the United Socialist Party, however, he stands

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left of the State President.

The strong man in the Government is the former manager of state farms M. Leino, Minister of the Interior, whom many regard as its future head.

The Bourgeois groups—inside and outside the Government—are already preparing their election program for 1948. They will oppose the battle-cry of the Left, "We demand a policy of large-scale nationalization" with their own slogan of "No more nationalization". The Communists claim the nationalization of all firms with a capital of over 50,000,000 Finnmark (approximately $400,000).

Trade Union

The Finnish trade union movement has gained considerably in significance. According to rough estimates, it consists today of 50 per cent Socialists and 50 per cent Communists, who also achieved remarkable successes at the recent municipal elections. Its former leader Vuori—he fought on the barricades against Mannerheim, then became a Social Democrat and extended the first peacefeelers—is now Finland's first postwar minister in London.

In all grades of the civil service, salaries are still disproportionately low. University professors earn the same amount as formerly postmen ($1,440 per annum) while the average yearly earnings of an industrial or forestry worker come up to $20,000. Even $1,440 is illusory since about half goes into taxes.

The food situation, at one time catastrophic, is still a big problem in the larger towns, but there are definite signs of improvement. Of the foodstuffs which have recently come off the ration, eggs are priced at 324-400 Finnmark per kilo (17-18 eggs), pork at 300 Finnmark and horseflesh at 90 Finnmark per kilo. (The average wage of a laborer is 40-50 Finnmark per hour.) Clothes and footwear look less shabby than a year ago, and the shop windows are displaying a wider and more attractive range of goods. The general atmosphere is one of eagerness to rebuild with the help of the traditional Finnish initiative and efficiency.

This attitude is the more remarkable if we bear in mind what Finland lost during the war. Of the surviving men between 20 and 49, every sixteenth is an invalid. One in seventeen married women (up to the age of 45) is a war widow, and every ninth citizen had to be re-settled.

Finland's territorial losses include Petsamo with its ice-free harbor and valuable nickel mines. The loss of Karelia deprives her of 10 per cent of the best soil and of large industries, including 25 per cent of all water power works, and of rich fishing grounds. Instead of Hango (1940 Peace Treaty) the Finns were now compelled to hand Porkkala over to Russia. Not only does this rob the capital of its most attractive villas, it also places it permanently under the Russian shadow.

Nominal Reparation

Finland's nominal reparations (in kind) payable exclusively to Russia, amount to 300 million dollars. Since only 10-15 per cent is added to the 1938 prices, however, that sum is increased by another 100 million dollars. Furthermore, German property in Finland has to be handed over to Russia and goods looted in the Soviet Union as well as in Karelia had to be returned, whilst the Finns received no compensation for the destruction wrought by the Germans in Lapland, etc. The reparations swallow 10-15 per cent of Finlands national capital.

The same obstinate fervor with which Finland, after the first world war, paid off her debts to U.S., though she was the only country to do so, now prompts her to get rid of the reparations as quickly as possible. For the first year, the sum was fixed at $50 million. The amount actually paid was $51 million. On the other hand, the Russians, too, are ready to make concessions. High fines imposed for unpunctual delivery of one or the other category of reparation goods, as laid down in the Peace terms, have been cancelled up to now and Russia renounced part of her compensation claims for property looted in the Soviet Union. She sent not only cultural ambassadors, like symphony orchestras and ballets, which gave the lie to Goebbels' utterances about Slav barbarism, but also professional diplomats carrying significant promises. Even a mission of the Supreme Soviet will pay a goodwill visit to Finland. Finland will soon be allowed to use the Saina Canal which connects the various lakes and which together with the Viipuri Lake, is of vital importance for her timber trade.

Generally speaking, Finland's industry and export show such a marked upward trend that she may be called the economically soundest of all the former belligerent countries in Europe, and that an early return to the once very high standard of living, now reduced by 30 per cent, may be expected. (In 1946 imports totalled 24,286,000,000 Finnmarks and free exports 23,051,000,000.)

During the last quarter of 1946, the total industrial capacity reached 93 per cent of that of the year 1935, despite the shortage of coal and raw materials. (Workers possess seat and vote on the Factory Committees.) Home-market industries, particularly wood-working industries, which are not so dependent on imports have achieved an output of 118 per cent by December 1946 (1935=100 per cent).

Although within the Russian sphere of influence, Finland's traditional economic ties with Great Britain remain firm. During the past year, 26 per cent of Finnish exports went to England, while 21 per cent of her imports were bought from the United Kingdom, including $120,000 worth of English books. This is more than symptomatic. In the cultural field, England remains the predominant influence in Finland, and English is still the first foreign language to be taught in Finnish schools.

• •

AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE

THE meanest article I buy,
If it reveals a flaw,
Will set me squawking, and "in high."
Such is the buyer's law.
Back to the shop it promptly goes,
A fact that everybody knows.

And so the brave economist,
High in his College hall,
In speech or essay will insist
That Quality is all.
And the tycoons of Industry,
(Labor and Capital) agree.

Yet trash appears (to some extent.)
Then Capital will say
That Labor is incompetent
In almost every way.
Labor's reply will be direct.
"Low wages! What can you expect?"

Prosperity you both may find,
(Advice without a fee!)
By keeping constantly in mind
The bold Consumer—me.
And that is quite a job to tackle,
So get to work, and cut the cackle.

J. E. M.

Canada's Finest

IN THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC

The Telephone Operator

Her nimble fingers and agile mind serve to help span the great miles, to link continents, to allow the friendly voice of a neighbour to enter our homes. Cheerful, calm, patient, her most distinguishing asset is her amazing efficiency—efficiency so smoothly able that, although we call upon it many times each day, we are seldom aware of it.

People like this, some of Canada's finest, are in the public's service—at *your* service.

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

One of a series of advertisements in tribute to those Canadians in the service of the public

Spanish Explorers Left Their Mark on Canada

By R. J. MEEK

The Canadian west coast is permanently linked with the history of Spanish exploration in the Americas. Islands off the coast are literally sprinkled with Spanish names commemorating trips made by Cortes, Juan de Fuca, Perez and Galiano. Alberni Canal and Port Alberni are named after Captain Alberni sent in 1789 to occupy Vancouver island.

The visit of Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra is most outstanding. For he was responsible for the settlement of the Nootka Agreement by which Spain ceded to Great Britain the block of territory on the western stretch of North America.

PROMOTERS of brotherly love and some more trade between Canada and Latin America like to point out that nearly a third of the Canadian people—3½ million French Canadians—are also Latin Americans. But nobody seems to remember that western Canada can also do some pointing out; for the west coast is permanently linked on every map with the history of Spanish exploration in the Americas.

For example, Hernando Cortes, the conquistador who helped fix Cuba and then burned his boats behind him in Mexico, has two Canadian islands named after him.

After he had established himself in Mexico, Cortes set out to explore the west coast of North America. He built ships on the west coast of Mexico, and on a day in June more than 400 years ago, two small ships sailed on an exploration trip up the west coast. Both vessels were lost, but three years later, Cortes himself sailed north. He never actually arrived as far north as Canada, but many other early Spanish explorers did, and in this way comes the link between Cortes and Canada. Subsequent Spanish explorers accomplished a good deal of pioneer sailing on the Canadian west coast, and eventually two Canadian islands were named in honor of Cortes. One we call Hernando, another Cortes, while a third is Marina Island, commemorating the Indian girl who was his mistress. These three islands on the Canadian west coast carry their Spanish names today.

But then, the west coast of Canada is liberally sprinkled with Spanish names. You can look on almost any map and find such names as Quadra Island, Galiano Island, Quatsino Sound, Valdes Island, Escalante Rocks, Malaspina Strait, Gonzales Point, Esperanza (hope) Inlet, Redonda (round) Bay, Flores (flowers) Island, and dozens of others. Perhaps one of the best-known marks on the map of the Canadian west coast is the strait known as Juan de Fuca.

Juan de Fuca

According to the generally accepted story, Juan de Fuca was a great navigator who sailed in the service of the Spanish Crown—only his name was not Juan de Fuca, it was Apostolos Valerianos. And he wasn't Spanish, he was Greek. Some historians claim there was no such person as Juan de Fuca or Apostolos Valerianos either, and that the whole story was a hoax. Nevertheless, nobody disputes the existence today of the strait separating Vancouver Island from the United States mainland to the south—the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

The story goes that Juan de Fuca headed an expedition sent by the viceroy of Mexico to explore the north Pacific coast in 1592, exactly 100 years after the Columbus adventure. De Fuca sailed slowly up the Pacific coast until at last he saw a great inlet opening to the east. In those days the vision of a north-west passage fired the imaginations of all explorers, so it is understandable that Juan thought he had at last found the passage that would lead him back to the Atlantic. It was, of course, only the Strait of Juan de Fuca; a rock which he described at the time in the same vicinity is still known as Fuca's Pillar.

Nearly 200 years later another Mexican viceroy—Don Francisco Bucarcli—decided to send an expedition northward to claim the land again for the King of Spain. He picked Don Juan Perez, who was a young officer in the Spanish navy, to head the expedition. This voyage was considered so important at the time that a special department was created in the Mexican Government to encourage and foster this and other cruises. Perez never landed on Canadian soil, but he mapped and named several promontories of land; among these, which still have the names he gave them, are Cape Santa Margarita, and Point Estevan, the latter in honor of his navigator. Juan Perez Sound is the name of a body of water on the British Columbia coast today.

Rapid Succession

Several Spanish explorers followed Perez in rapid succession, among them Captain Malaspina. In 1791 he sailed in among the islands of the Canadian west coast, and a chain of rocks is known to this day by the name he gave it—Bajo (low) Reef. He himself is remembered in Canadian history and the geography of today by a body of water called Malaspina Strait.

Another Spanish explorer—Galiano—has a large island named after him, while his head draftsman—José Cordero—gave his name to Cordero Channel. Galiano sailed up the coast of what is now Canada's most westerly province in company with Valdes, another Spanish explorer, and Valdes Island began to appear on early maps. These two men named many coastal points including Descanso (rest) Bay, Dionisio Point, Dibuxante (navigator) Point, and Mexicana Point.

A Spanish name well remembered in western Canada is Alberni. He was a captain in the Spanish army who was sent in 1789 to occupy Vancouver Island. Alberni Canal bears his name today, but he is also remembered for the vegetable seeds and plant seeds he brought with him. He succeeded in cultivating in western Canada all the plant life which he had grown in Spain.

Many Explorers

There were many other Spanish explorers in the early history of western Canada, and dozens of places still carry the Spanish names given them in times gone by. Most of these sailors cast away from Mexican waters aboard ships that were built on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Others sailed from Spain and came the long way around Cape Horn and up the west coast of South and then North America.

But of all these famous names perhaps the memory of Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra is most outstanding. He was born in Lima of noble ancestry just 200 years ago. When he was 48, the Spanish Government put into his hands the sole power for the settlement of the Nootka Agreement by which Spain ceded to Great Britain the block of territory on the western stretch of North America. Bodega y Quadra has a large island named after him off the Canadian west coast, Quadra Island.

The year 1792 saw the last of the Spanish explorers along the west coast of Canada. In that year, Valdes and Galiano encountered the English Captain Vancouver off Pt. Grey. The popular Vancouver City beach—Spanish Banks—is a reminder of the place they met. Valdes and Galiano told Vancouver that Bodega y Quadra was waiting for him at Nootka, ready to fulfill the terms of the Nootka Agreement. Three years later, final agreement was reached between the Spanish and British Governments, and the Spanish chapter in the history book of western Canada was finished.

But the Spanish names are still in the book—and on the maps.

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by Franz Johnston, A.R.C.A.

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Broadcasts to Promote More Racial Unity

By MICHAEL MUTZAK

The radio could well be used more than it is for the exploitation of the talents of our many racial strains so as to make their accomplishments better known to their fellow-Canadians of other races.

CANADA has in the past several decades become a vast melting pot of nations. Of the twelve millions which populate her vast territories, some two millions have their origin in the countries of central Europe. Of these, about one million are of Slavic racial extraction. The overwhelming majority of these are Canadians by birth or naturalization.

Individually and as national groups, these people have made a significant contribution to our national economy. They have been a nucleus of thriving farming communities. Thousands settled in the prairie provinces and became farmers. Thousands of others became workers in our vast lumber and paper industries. They burrowed deep in the coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia and in the gold, copper and nickel mines of Northern Ontario.

They were the laborers who aided in the maintenance and expansion of our vast transportation system, of our highways and railroads. Everywhere, these new Canadians have worked in complete harmony with their fellow citizens of Anglo-Saxon or French descent.

The new Canadian continues to play an important part in the life of his adopted country. Everywhere you will find him, as a businessman, a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, a musician, a writer, a farmer and a factory worker. During the life and death struggle which the United Nations so victoriously waged against the barbarous forces of Nazism, the new Canadian fought side by side with Canadians of Anglo-Saxon or French descent.

The culture of our vast Dominion has been in no small way enriched by the contributions which these national minorities have made. Wherever they have settled in any number there have been established orchestral and choral societies, "conservatories of music", dramatic groups and temples of culture. While continuing to nurture and cultivate the rich and varied culture which is their national heritage, everywhere they seek to blend it with their daily pursuits and adapt it to their life in the country of their adoption.

Charm of Ukrainian Strings

The music of the Ukrainian String Orchestra and the songs of the Jewish Folk Choir have charmed the ear of many thousands of Canadians. The vigorous native dances of the various national groups, resplendent in gay and colorful costumes, have aroused enormous enthusiasm wherever performed.

Many outstanding Canadian musicians cherish fond memories of the early training received by them in the music schools of these temples. The Music Festivals arranged by the Association of Ukrainian Canadians (two in Toronto and one in Edmonton) are attended by thousands of music lovers.

Thus far these national minority groups have been left to their own resources, to work out their own destiny. There has been no real and sustained effort on the part of the governmental authorities, whose responsibility it should be, to break down the invisible barrier which, despite the efforts of these national groups to assimilate themselves into the life of our country, continues to divide them from their fellow Canadians. Lack of knowledge and understanding lies at the root of all prejudice.

Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Croatians, Slovenes, Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Finns, Jews, Italians, Chinese and Armenians, to name but a few of the national groups represented, should be made to feel that they are at home in this Canada of ours. The inferiority of the uninvited guest is common-place among the foreign-born and even among their children, who are native Canadians. National group inferiority is but an expansion of the individual inferiority. The fact of their existence in a country is an indication that all is not well. Our nation should not be broken up into a conglomeration of racial groups, isolated from each other and from their fellow Canadians of Anglo-Saxon and French descent, merely for want of the formality of an introduction. Let our governments act as a social director to unite our peoples so that together they can make of a great nation a great democracy, in the true sense of the word, in the healthy soil of which racial and religious prejudices will no longer be able to take root.

Idea for C.B.C.

The C.B.C., a government-owned radio service, could make an effective beginning in this direction by allocating a half-hour weekly to broadcasts representative of the traditional cultural heritages of our national minorities. I am persuaded that the adoption by the C.B.C. of any such plan would be welcomed by an overwhelming majority of our citizens. Many social agencies have gone on record in support of Folk Festivals as a means of introducing the music of different nationalities to Canadian citizens. The Canadian Youth Commission describes this field of activity very expressively in their compiled documents recently submitted to the Government.

May I, in brief, present for the consideration of the C.B.C. the following concrete suggestions?

In order to cultivate sentiments of friendship and fraternal cooperation among our diverse peoples, weekly broadcasts to be arranged, to be sent from the halls of cultural societies, or the C.B.C. studios, where the assembled audience as well as the radio audience across Canada will have the opportunity of expressing their appreciation for the work of the C.B.C. in the promotion of goodwill and understanding among their peoples. These programs to be of non-political, non-denominational and non-partisan character, and to have as their sole object to acquaint the people of Canada with the cultural heritages of the various national groups.

Such broadcasts will help to cement national unity and curb racial discrimination. They should include not only the cultural societies of various foreign-language organizations, but should be extended to Irish, Gaelic, French and many other associations.

Such broadcasts, if properly developed, would constitute a community project of great interest to the Canadian citizens. The broadcasts should be started in Toronto and extended to the other major cities and even farming communities in Canada. For example, there are cultural groups in the Peace River district who pioneered the West, and who are New Canadians. To Canadian citizens it will be of great interest to learn of their contribution to the development of the North, and for them it will be a great honor to participate in the national cultural activities of the C.B.C.

Dr. Alfred Whitehead, noted choral conductor and composer, has been appointed Dean of the Conservatory of Music, Mount Allison University. After 25 years as organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, he is resigning to go to Sackville.

On broad shoulders...
or slender hip-line.
Look for the mark on the cloth
Look for the label on the garment
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S N THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

SIR JOHN McLENNAN

In 1914, war was sweeping Europe. The non-inflammable gas, helium, was a vital necessity to the British Government. Available, was only some 75 cubic feet—at seven thousand dollars a cubic foot.

Time, 1914; place, London, England. A hard-pressed British Admiralty is seeking helium—in quantities, and, quickly! Where to turn? A Canadian professor had lectured in London. Notes were recalled of a lecture given by the Canadian—"certain natural gas wells appeared rich in helium." The professor was John Cunningham McLennan—later, to become "Sir John." Across the Atlantic flashed cables from an anxious Motherland to McLennan. "Urgent! Urgent! Urgent!" was the keynote.

McLennan went to work, selected his co-workers, chose the best potential sources of supply—the gas wells near Calgary, Alberta, and at Hamilton, Ontario. Grimly foreboding was the outlook. But, grimly determined, too, were McLennan and his associates. Existing methods of helium extraction necessitated burning off the unwanted gas. That was out. War-time gas-burning essential industries could not be cut off. Yet, human lives depended on their finding a method . . . not next year, but *now*. The method was found . . . found, because it had to be found. The plans drawn, the plant built, the apparatus tested . . . IT WORKED! SUCCESSFULLY!

Helium was now available in the quantities needed. The seven thousand dollar cubic foot price of the (once) world supply of 75 feet was now . . . eleven cents per cubic foot

Today, helium is an indispensable factor in the world of industry, extensively used in the light metal industry, in deep sea diving and in the newer field of electronics. Thus it is, to the research, the persistency and the indomitable will-to-do of a Canadian scientist—Sir John Cunningham McLennan—the world owes much.

Published as a contribution to the wider appreciation of the notable part that the scientists of this nation, twenty-ninth among the countries of the world, numerically, have played in the drama of human enlightenment. Offered in the public service by . . .

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THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Brewery Creek Yields Up Treasure To One Who Knew How To Seek

THE BIRDS OF BREWERY CREEK—by Malcolm MacDonald—*Oxford*—$3.50.

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS—by Roger T. Peterson—*Allen*—$3.50.

OCTOBER is the loveliest Canadian month. For some time frosts have been stealing down at night from the north and forcing that sad crisis in the woods—the death of the leaves. Nothing in Nature is more memorable than the transformation which then takes place. The funeral rites of the Canadian trees are celebrated with pageantry of startling gorgeousness. Gradually the dark, sultry green of the summer foliage is changed into many lighter, gayer, more vivid hues. Each day the wonder grows until in the first half of October it reaches its climax."

Thus does the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, diplomat, traveller and nature-lover-extraordinary salute the Canadian Autumn. During the whole time of his appointment as British High Commissioner in Ottawa he found time from his busy official life to be a close and sympathetic observer of the natural life of forest and field and river; it is too limiting a phrase to describe him as a mere bird watcher, for while his new volume is hinged upon the migratory life of birds, it encompasses as well all those annual changes through which the land sleeps, refreshes itself and burgeons again into new life. "The Birds of Brewery Creek", written though it is by a non-native, will rank among the best nature studies ever to be produced in Canada.

Mr. MacDonald, for all that his career has now transplanted him to the post of Governor-General of Malaya, is a true Canadian by adoption. His previous book "Down North", a record of his travels, showed a remarkable appreciation of the possibilities of this immense hinterland as well as understanding of its problems. The present volume, although naturally much more limited in scope, will undoubtedly lead many Canadians to that very real pleasure which comes from close and intelligent observation of wild life. While the book makes no claim to authority—MacDonald quotes Grey of Falloden to the effect that "This book will have no scientific value"—it is nevertheless very soundly based and the material effectively arranged. But even for those who are firmly determined never to "waste" time in such pursuits as bird watching "Brewery Creek" can be read with pleasure, so accomplished and entertaining is Mr. MacDonald as a purveyor of the written word.

Echoes of Ottawa

Brewery Creek is a small stream which flows into the Ottawa about a mile from the Parliament Buildings and almost opposite *Earnscliffe* the official residence of the British High Commissioner and it was Mr. MacDonald's almost daily habit to paddle across for an hour or two before breakfast. A summation of his patient research is that no fewer than 170 species of birds can be found during a single year in such a small area on the edge of a city. "It is charming to know", he observes, "that so near the East Block, where civil servants prepare Acts of Parliament, the love life of Spotted Sandpipers is also being enacted; that within spitting distance of diplomatic cocktail parties in Rockcliffe Park many kinds of Warblers, Vireos and Finches also hold their social gatherings; and that not far from the mumble of legislators' oratory on Parliament Hill can be heard too the querulous scream of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker."

The method of presentation chosen by Mr. MacDonald is chronological, which not only enables him to trace the migratory pattern, but produces many charming observations on the changing seasons themselves. While this method prevents, to some degree, the tracing through of the "careers" of individual species, a guide is provided in an early chapter for the assistance to this end of more enthusiastic specialists. Over all the comings and goings (and permanent residences) of the year there hovers the perennial mystery of migration. Since the Arctic Tern, "the World's Long-distance Champion Migrator" breeds in the Arctic and winters in the Antarctic and the tiny Ruby-throated Hummingbirds fly from the Central American Republics and the Caribbean to Canada, Labrador and Alaska there was plenty of ever-changing material at hand for the enthusiastic observer. All this record is set down by Mr. MacDonald with wisdom, sympathy and humor; the result is one of the more important "Canadian" books of this year.

"The Birds of Brewery Creek" is beautifully illustrated, both in color and black-and-white, by photographs by Dr. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University and W. V. Crich, F.R.P.S. of Toronto. No better critical opinion could be expressed about them than by Mr. MacDonald himself, to whom they are "masterpieces of the art of bird photography". And to round off a completely delightful work, the pub-

—*Photo by Karsh*

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, former British High Commissioner to Canada, whose second lively Canadian book is "The Birds of Brewery Creek".

W. V. Crich, F.R.P.S., distinguished Canadian bird photographer and ornithologist whose pictures are among the illustrations for "Brewery Creek".

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lishers have collaborated to the fullest extent to turn out one of the most handsome volumes, in typography and arrangement, in the record of contemporary Canadian book production.

Bird watching in Canada already numbers thousands of faithful adherents who add yearly to their number and Mr. MacDonald's book can be counted upon to be an exceedingly potent recruiting factor. Such newcomers (as well as those who do not already possess it) will be well advised to possess themselves of Roger Tory Peterson's "Field Guide to the Birds". This authoritative little volume is first of all, designed for practical use. It contains a thousand illustrations, some five hundred of them in full color, supplemented by recognition charts and silhouettes, together with brief and readable descriptions of each species. The "Field Guide" might be termed a laboratory handbook and is complete down to the last detail, including a check list in which the proud watcher may log his "victims" and even a waterproof cover. For all its practicality, it, too, is a handsome volume; its authenticity is guaranteed by the sponsorship of the National Audubon Society and it is a delight to own.

Sir Adam's Hydro

ADAM BECK AND THE ONTARIO HYDRO — by W. R. Plewman — *Ryerson — $5.00.*

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

HERE is a book to be read by socialists and capitalists alike, not to mention historians and political scientists. Canada's outstanding experiment in socialism — that is in industrial enterprise run by and for the people—was started by a Conservative government and has been supported and defended by succeeding governments, most of them Conservative and none of them socialist. "The Hydro" has, from time to time, withstood the attacks of private power interests, both Canadian and American, which sought to overthrow it from above and undermine it from below. And, although from the beginning much of its support has come from manufacturers particularly those in Western Ontario, it has always been genuinely "socialistic" in giving cheap electric power to rural and domestic users.

Rare qualities of foresight and acumen, of business strategy and political leadership, were needed to do the job. These were supplied by Sir Adam Beck who, from the beginning in 1906 to his death in 1925, was the soul of the Hydro. It is sometimes said that he succeeded in keeping it out of politics. This is not so; the whole project was deeply political from the outset and was hotly debated on almost every provincial platform. What Sir Adam did was to keep petty party politicians from interfering in its personnel and its program. And occasionally, to the justifiable annoyance of the government of the day, he would keep to himself information that certainly ought to have been made public and would appeal to the people for support over the government's head. This grew more serious as time went on and as continuous strain wore down his powers and his temper. Fortunately, Mr. Plewman, who through his newspaper work was in direct contact with Sir Adam, records the weaknesses as well as the strengths of his character.

Good and Bad

As one would expect from a good journalist, the book is full of human interest and information of a sort that a more academic writer would never have dug up. It tells the story of a very lovable and a very hateable man. It has the flavor of the smoke-filled room, the political campaign, the bitterness of defeat and the sweetness of victory. It lacks organization; indeed it simply records events month by month, year by year, with scarcely any attempt to weave them into a pattern and without too much regard for their relative importance. However, Sir Adam's life was dedicated to a single purpose and its pattern stands out clearly from the plain chronicle of his work.

FOR THE RECORD

The Golden Voice, by M. M. Marberry. (Oxford, $4.50) Exhaustive research has been devoted to the colorful but sordid career of the Rev. Isaac Kalloch, alleged amorist extraordinary, who founded a Kansas town, a Baptist university, three newspapers and a railroad and became mayor of San Francisco. His first notoriety was gained some four years before the Civil War and wherever he went later "he left affection, admiration, hatred and malice". The book is described as "A biography of a lusty American".

Italian Painting, by Tancred Borenius. (Collins, $2.50) Another splendid addition to the "Discussions on Art" series, this time by the Professor of the History of Art of London University. These volumes are compact, authoritative and exceedingly readable and each contains four reproductions of the masterpieces in color and from thirty to forty illustrations in monochrome.

Moon Gaffney, by Harry Sylvester (Oxford, $3.25) A potent novel of a young New Yorker brought up in the right tradition of Tammany Hall and the Catholic Church who finds that his questioning of motives on the part of either is not the thing to do to get along in the world. As is to be expected, such a work has been both vehemently denounced and extravagantly praised; it is well written and well constructed and any enlightened citizen is free to make up his own mind about what it is about.

Tide-Rode, by Adelyn Bushnel. (Longmans, Green, $3.50) The town of Tranquillity, Maine, in the 1870's was far from tranquil since it was dominated by Captain Caleb Dow, shipowner, financial power and devoted to running the lives of his family and others. Quite a bit of assorted viciousness, in a first novel flavored by the sea-breeze.

Nicanor of Athens, by O. F. Grazebrook. (Macmillans, $3.00) More about war, but this time, between the citizens of Athens and the armies of Sparta, some 2,400 years ago.

The Valley of Adventure, by Enid Blyton. (Macmillans, $1.75) "The name of Enid Blyton on any book is a sure passport to hours of real happiness for any child" and this third volume of the Adventure series maintains the author's reputation. Followers of the series will only need to know that another book is available.

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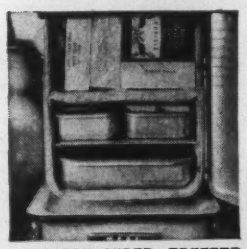

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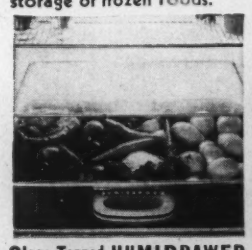

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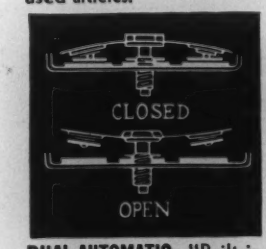

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LONDON LETTER

Edge Hill Vote Shows Labor Can Count on Workers to Stand By

By P. O'D.

London.

SOCIALIST candidates continue to carry the by-elections. So far the Government has not lost a single seat—a point of special significance in this country, where there is little of that eagerness to climb up on the bandwagon which marks by-elections in other countries. Hopeful Opposition observers who go on talking about the turning of the tide may prove right some day —most tides finally do turn — but there is little sign of it yet and no encouragement to be found in the recent election in the Edge Hill district of Liverpool.

Conservative hopes ran high in Edge Hill. Liverpool used always to be regarded as a Conservative stronghold, and it was hoped that many of the industrial workers there would return to their ancient political allegiance. It was also hoped that Liberals would refuse to split the anti-Socialist vote, in spite of the presence of a distinguished Liberal candidate in the field; and there were strong appeals made to them to join forces.

The Conservative organizers need not have worried. The Socialist vote outnumbered the combined Conservative and Liberal vote. The Liberal candidate, Sir Hubert Young, polled only 910—which led one caustic commentator to remark that the Liberals might be out to save their souls, but losing their deposits seemed a poor way of doing it.

The Edge Hill election has been a hard blow to the Conservatives, who did really think they stood a good chance. It has been an even harder blow to the Liberals, who cannot have had much hope of winning, but must surely have expected to do much better than they did. This is obviously no time for "middle-of-the-roaders."

Even the Government has some little cause for dissatisfaction. The Socialist majority has been reduced from about 6,000 to about 2,000; and the Conservative vote has gone up by just under 2,000. But it would be easy to attach too much importance to that. By-elections in this country have a way of showing such reversals of form. The main thing for the Socialists is that they still hold the seat. As Curly, the cowboy, sings in "Oklahoma," they can still have a beautiful feelin' that everything's goin' their way.

Love It or Leave It Alone

It is difficult for a Canadian—even a Canadian who has lived as many years in this country as I have—to feel any real excitement about cricket. In fact, cricket and excitement are two things which seem to me hardly to go together. A somnolent charm, if you like, something soothing and pleasant and mildly interesting, but not exciting—not exciting in the sense in which a game like baseball is exciting, all that vulgar rushing about and sliding to base and getting one's clothes covered with dust. Cricketers stay beautifully clean.

At Hastings recently, in a match between Middlesex, the champion county, and a side chosen by Sir Pelham Warner, the benevolent czar of English cricket, the Middlesex captain, Robins, was run out in an odd way—so odd indeed that it is worth telling about. He hit the ball and, while strolling between wickets, stopped to exchange a word or two with one of the opposition fielders. He apparently thought no one would have the bad taste to stop the ball and throw it in, but someone did—unexpectedly waking up from sleep in the deep field—and Robin's wicket was down, and he was out, still walking. Think of a baseball player on his way to first after hitting a short one, stopping to exchange greetings with the umpire! Cricket certainly has dignity.

Just the same, English people have been greatly excited about their cricket this year, though only in a very nice way, of course. There has been a hard battle for the county championship between Middlesex and Gloucester, which Middlesex just managed to win; and the great Denis Compton has broken Jack Hobbs's record of 16 centuries in a season, made back in 1925. Compton has made 17 centuries, and has also broken a still older record of 3,518 runs in a season made by Tom Hayward in 1906.

I know that this is important and very thrilling. Complete strangers talk to me about it in buses and trains, but I can't get really worked up about it, hard as I try. The thing that puzzles me most about cricket is how, with a bat so large and a wicket so small to guard, a really good batsman ever does get put out —unless he chooses to stop and have a chat with the fielders. No doubt Compton's performance is a very impressive one, but I wouldn't be really impressed if he made 57 centuries, all the varieties.

I am not saying that cricket isn't a wonderful game—all those nice English people can't be wrong—but it is something that you must be born to, like a taste for boiled puddings, and I am a poor alien. Whenever English friends drag me to a cricket match, in the effort to convert me, I feel like a visiting Chinaman. So perhaps I have no business writing about cricket at all.

A Welcome Gift

Cardiff, the great Welsh coal port —now, in the topsy-turvydom of these Socialist times, being used to bring coal in instead of sending coal out—owes a great deal to the Bute family. It was the second Marquess who, in 1839, built the docks, of which there are now several miles, and thus laid the foundation of Cardiff's prosperity. As was only natural, the Bute family did pretty well out of it too, for they were the landlords of Cardiff.

In recent years the Butes have sold out to the town their large and very valuable holdings. And now the Marquess of Bute has handed over as a gift the superb Norman castle, with its 450 acres of parkland, which has, since 1766 been the home of his family. It was built on the site of a Roman fort in 1082. Small wonder that the presentation should have been made the occasion of great civic rejoicing.

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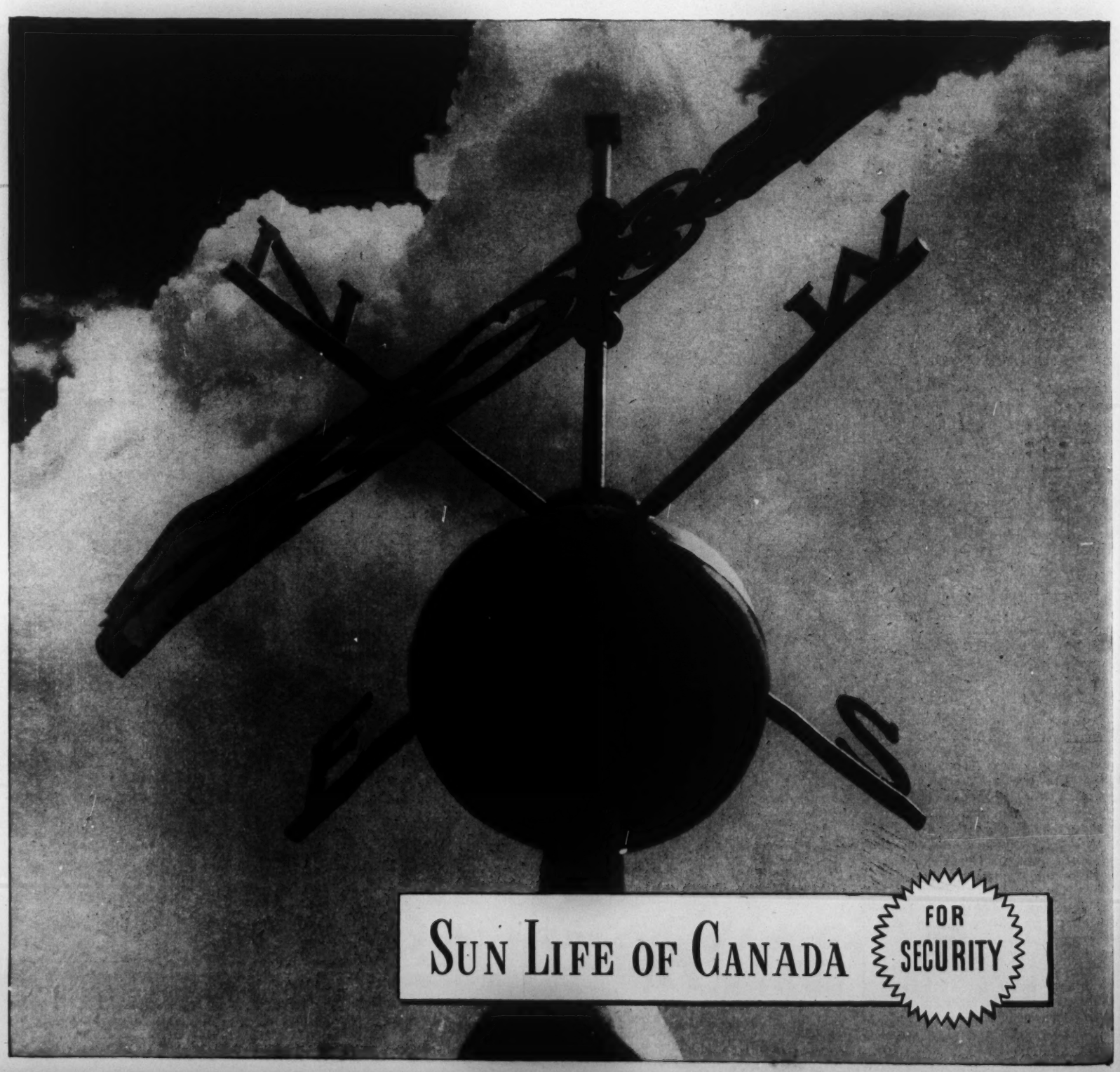

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Radio Programs of Coming Season Largely the Mixture as Before

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT WOULD be nice to think that the brand-new radio season just beginning meant a brand-new deal in radio entertainment. However, there is not much to indicate that this season will be very different from the last eight or ten. Most of the programs whose Hooperatings have remained satisfactory will be back to plague us—the stereotyped patter of the big-name comedians, the dreary sessions of "transcribed classics," the turgid words-and-music shows, the lugubrious soap operas, the foolish quizzes, the nauseating jingles and the endless, endless jive—in fact, the whole star-spangled Saturnalia of moonshine and mountebankery that comprises modern radio. We will laugh, a little less heartily, at Bob Hope and Jack Benny and thrill, a little less ecstatically, to the misadventures of John's Other Wife—and so it will go.

But, in spite of it all, radio will go on being a fascinating and challenging medium because there will always be a few writers and producers and musicians who will give us programs like "Stage 47" and "The New World Orchestra," like "Box Seats" and "It's a Legend" and "Anthology." Most of them will work with inadequate budgets and a pathetic lack of popular support but they will have the dubious satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have laid the foundation for the renascence of radio.

Mr. Dunton's announcement that public hearings will be held on all matters regarding the application for broadcasting licences or for changes in regulations is a welcome one. There has been a tendency in the C.B.C., as there is in many government departments, to resort to *in camera* procedure — presumably in the interest of expedition. In an organization which makes much of the fact that it is "publicly owned" this sort of thing is, to say the least, bad public relations.

Meetings

Hereafter, the Corporation will announce the times of its meetings and specify the applications to be reviewed. Persons wishing to take part in the hearings may then apply for admission. Proof that the time-honored traditions of the civil service have not been altogether abandoned is evident in the fact that applicants are requested to submit fifteen copies of all written material!

The fine series of religious dramas entitled "The Way of the Spirit" will be resumed on October 5 and will continue each Sunday until the end of May, 1948. This year the series will be divided into three parts: the first will deal with the origins of the Bible and the lives of some of those who contributed to its writing; the second will concern itself with the life and character of Jesus Christ from his childhood in Nazareth to the "Easter Victory"; the third part will relate episodes from the history of the Christian Church from the commissioning of St. Paul to the present day. As usual the scripts will be written by Earle Grey and Canon J. E. Ward, with production by Rupert Caplan. There is every reason to believe that the broadcasts will maintain their wonderfully high level, both as sincere and reverent presentations of religious history and as absolutely top-notch radio drama.

Sinister Implications

The resignation of Jean Beaudet, C.B.C. supervisor of music and director-elect of the Western region, may or may not be fraught with all sorts of sinister implications. However, for most of us the implications are less serious than the fact—the fact that by virtue of this resignation our national broadcasting system will lose the services of one of its most brilliant executives. I suppose the C.B.C. has done more than any other single organization in Canada to bring good music—and especially good Canadian music—to people in every part of the country, and much of the credit for this must assuredly belong to the director of music. It is a pity that the Corporation should be deprived of such talent at a time when it is being subjected to so much criticism from outside.

The genial *compère* of "Critics' Choice" and director of any number of first-class C.B.C. musical programs, Ernest Morgan, has been invited by the Government of the Bahamas to assist in the re-organization of the islands' broadcasting system. Mr. Morgan, who has been in radio for over twenty years, will be remembered as director of the C.B.C.'s magnificent production of "Deirdre of the Sorrows" in the spring of 1946.

The new C.B.C. program "Family Album" is intended to be of service to war brides, "flying immigrants" and other newcomers to Canada. The scripts are prepared with the cooperation of social welfare agencies and are aired on Mondays at 4:18 p.m. The program of September 22 presented the story of an Irish war bride who had been deserted by her Canadian husband. It is to be hoped that the application was not too general!

Music for Canadians

The very popular program, "Music for Canadians," returned to the air for its fourth season on Sunday, September 21. Soprano Evelyn Gould, who has decided to remain permanently in New York, has been replaced this season by Beth Corrigan, finalist in this year's "Singing Stars" program. Samuel Hersenhoren, three-time winner of the La Fleche Trophy, directs the 40-piece orchestra and the "Strings That Sing." The show is written by Johnny Wayne, 50 per cent of the Wayne and Shuster Program, and announced by Bernard Cowan. J. Frank Willis acts as narrator and the music is arranged by Howard Cable. A singularly impressive array of talent. The music is of the semi-popular or "light classical" order; I'm not sure that a slightly higher standard could not have been aimed at without alienating too many of the program's faithful listeners. Trans-Canada Net., Sundays at 7:30 p.m. E.D.T.

Other popular Canadian and American network shows which have returned or will shortly return to the air include:

Curtain Time — (producer, Howard Milsom; music, Lucio Agostini—Dominion Net., Wednesdays at 9:30 p.m.)

John Fisher Reports — (chatty travelogues about Canada by radio's most enthusiastic and loquacious man—Trans-Canada Net., Sundays at 5:03 p.m.)

Maritime Dramatic Workshop — (stations of the Trans-Canada Net., Wednesdays at 8:00 p.m.)

Just Mary — (Mary Grannan's entrancing stories for children—Trans-Canada Net., Sundays at 1:15 p.m.)

The Happy Gang (fun and games with Bert Pearl, Eddie Allen, et al—Trans-Canada Net., Monday to Friday at 1:15 p.m.)

Share the Wealth — (Stan Francis, Cy Mack and nervous contestants—Trans-Canada Net., Saturdays at 8:30 p.m.)

The Charlie McCarthy Show—(McCarthy, Bergen, M. Snerd, Ray Noble—Trans-Canada Net., Sundays at 8:00 p.m.)

The Bob Hope Show — (Hope, Colonna, Vera Vague—Dominion Net., Tuesdays at 10:00 p.m.)

Take It or Leave It—(Garry Moore asks the $64 questions — Dominion Net., Sundays at 10:00 p.m.)

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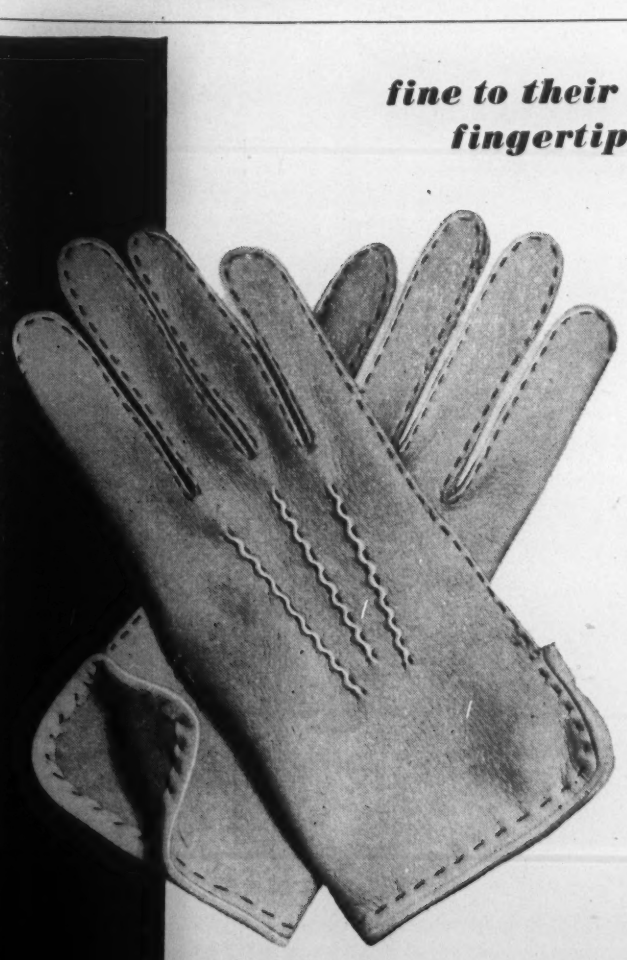

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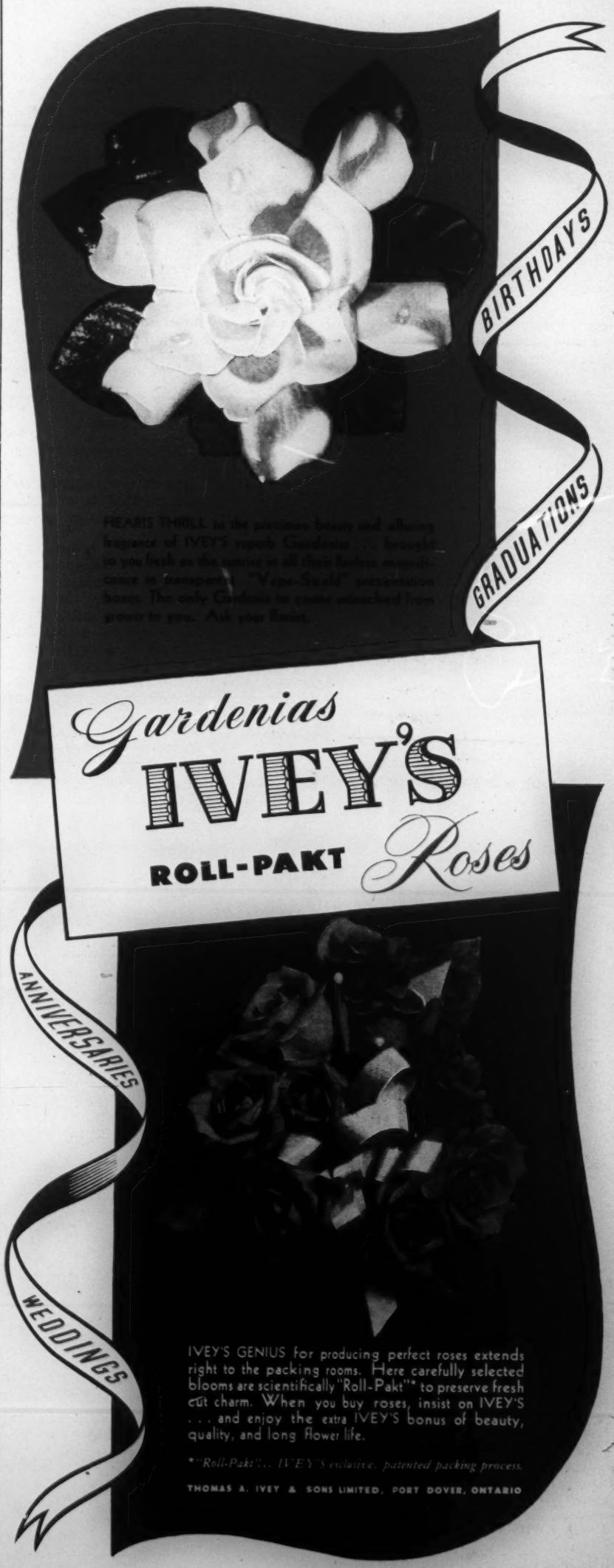
Treat each mysterious moment breaking
As facet of history in the making.

Resolve to greet your friends with full
Sincerity of mind and soul;
Plain kindliness is never vain.
You shall not pass this way again.

JOHN F. DAVIDSON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MUSIC AND THEATRE

Britain's Budget for Cultural Plan Pleases Cabbies and Artists

By JOHN H. YOCOM

ONE night not long ago a University of London professor hopped into a West End cab. "Covent Garden," he told the driver. "Yes, sir," snapped the cabbie, a moment later adding, "that's a fine opera, sir." "How do you know?" asked the surprised professor. "Oh, I was there last night with the missus," was the reply. As a British soldier in Italy the driver had first tasted opera in Milan's La Scala at no cost and had liked it. Back in England he found he could afford Covent Garden too.

How the cabbie and millions of other Britons can now get, at reasonable rates, Old Vic Theatre productions, Sadler Wells Ballet performances and other presentations is currently being explained to Canadians in many cities by Dr. B. Ifor Evans, Vice-Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain and Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London. Speaking last week in Toronto on "Drama and Music in Britain" he painted a rosy picture of the arts getting the sort of financial lift that their supporters usually can only dream about and gave the Canadian sponsors, the Canadian Arts Council, a plan to ponder and perhaps a target to fire at.

The Arts Council of Great Britain, peacetime version of the successful Council for the Encouragement of Music and Arts (CEMA), supported by public funds and financially responsible to the Treasury Department, makes grants to professional musical and theatrical groups. The aims are concrete: (1) to help raise standards of performance; (2) to help enlarge repertoires; (3) to help increase audiences by lowering prices and affording more opportunities to attend.

How much does the scheme cost? Dr. Evans figures a maximum annual budget of £1 million would insure full application of the plan, although the council has done good work with a quarter of that sum. That no money leaves England and no dollars are involved are attractive financial aspects. Council moneys are passed along with the Government's regular estimates.

In compact Great Britain the plan has brought musical, theatrical and ballet performances to additional audiences estimated at over 3 million. Whether it would operate as neatly in strung-out Canada with her provincial and other regional entities is another matter. The Canadian Arts Council, representing 16 separate organizations, is the framework for a possible, similar national plan here. But whereas in England the professionals get the bulk of the grants, we would likely place the emphasis on amateur groups.

Stipulation: No Profits

So far nine British orchestras have received aid, after convincing the council's experts that their performance standards justified it and that they would spend the money on (1) increased rehearsal time and (2) larger repertoires, with, presumably, more native composers being given a chance to get their works played. The council makes grants to theatrical and ballet groups on a similar basis.

But there is a special stipulation about excess profits. After the composers and playwrights have received their royalties and actors, musicians, directors, stagehands, *et al.* have been paid, remaining profits are to be ploughed back into the organization for better scenery, costumes and lighting equipment, the production of works that are ordinarily overlooked or an expansion of the units' activities through the provinces.

The Old Vic Company (Laurence Olivier, Ralph Richardson, Sybil Thorndike) and the Sadler Wells Ballet (Robert Helpmann, Margot Fonteyn) make up the centre for expanding those arts in England. The council established the Old Vic Theatre School and soon hopes to have three Old Vic companies operating, one in London and two on tour. Any professional company may apply for council help — there are still many which don't — but if one does and is recommended the non-profits rule is effective.*

In the field of visual arts the council rents pictures from private galleries for a flat fee of $200 each and arranges for collections to be shown for a year in England's civic galleries at no public charge. In the mews of the Astors' London house council workers assemble paintings and crate them.

The Board of Directors is made up of both business men and men associated with the arts but the bias is more business than artistic. Financial advisers check recommendations submitted by a committee of experts in art, music and drama. This committee changes every five years with the emphasis on new members' qualifications rather than on the organizations they might represent. The happy working arrangements of the council are evidence that no professional politics plague the organization.

Dr. Evans has already visited several Canadian cities; Ottawa, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Others on the schedule are Hamilton, London, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John. He leaves for the U.K. from Montreal on October 28.

*John Gielgud's organization received Arts Council aid for the recently successful English (not the North American) production of the lusty restoration play, "Love for Love". In this case the assistance was a waiving of the large entertainment tax because the presentation was listed by the recommending board as "educational" and actually no money changed hands.

• •

New Society Play Is Smooth, Plausible

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE rise of radio to a position where it can spend large sums of money on dramatic productions has greatly altered the character of the Little Theatre in Canada, and will do so still more. Radio provides a livelihood, or a substantial part of one, for a great many performers who can retain their permanent domicile in any one of at least half-a-dozen of the larger cities, and who thereby constitute a body of professional players such as has never before existed in those places. It is true that the chief part of their professional work is in a medium which appeals solely to the ear and cannot reach the eye; but that circumstance only serves to give most of them a strong desire to do some additional work on a visible stage. The Little Theatre can thus command, in any place where there is radio production, a body of players who, while they have to perform in an amateur way, do so with professional skill and in a professional spirit.

The New Play Society of Toronto is one of the new type of Little Theatre organizations, though there is another contributing factor to its air of competent professionalism, in that a number of its members have had experience in playing to the armed forces during the late war. Such a group has no trouble making a smooth and plausible presentation of "What Every Woman Knows", allowance made for the cramped stage of the Royal Ontario Museum and for the one insuperable implausibility of the piece itself—the sentimental "affair" between John Shand and Lady Sybil. John Mantley's Shand was brilliant in the first two acts and stood up well even in the Sybil episode. The excellent cast occasionally allowed the Scots' accent to become a trifle thick for a partly Sassenach audience.

Next week the society will do "Macbeth" with Pegi Brown as Lady Macbeth, and there is absolutely no reason why any theatregoer should be afraid of it. Mavor Moore is producer. The society has the enormous advantage of being able to fill the house and turn people away at practically every performance.

SOPHOCLES' "ANTIGONE"

THE Ontario Classical Association is presenting Sophocles' "The Antigone" in Hart House Theatre on Oct. 8, 9 and 10. The play has been translated into blank verse and rhymed lyrics by the producer, Professor E. A. Dale.

Music, especially written for single flute by Prof. R. D. C. Finch (S.N., Sept. 20), is designed not as an accompaniment but as a means of evoking the appropriate mood for the different parts of the play.

Miss Winnifred Turnbull is assisting Prof. Dale in the production. Mrs. Gilbert Bagnani has designed the costumes from the Greek vases. Sculpture in the archaic Greek style is by W. S. A. Dale, son of the producer, who is studying Fine Art in Chicago.

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THE FILM PARADE

Psycho-Neuroticism, Schizophrenia and a Simple Case of Amnesia

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LACK of coordination," the specialist says thoughtfully, when Joan Crawford, in "Possessed" fumbles the fountain pen he hands her. He then whips out his handkerchief and presses it into her hand.

"What is this?" he asks.

"A handkerchief?" falters Joan.

"Don't look now," says the specialist and taking the handkerchief puts it in her other hand. "Is this a handkerchief?" he asks, and adds cunningly, "Or is it a piece of sandpaper?"

"Sandpaper," bleats Joan obligingly.

The specialist nods. "Extreme suggestibility," he says; and then taking advantage of her singular openmindedness he goes on to point out that already she can't distinguish between reality and unreality, a condition that could lead to anything.

"You mean—schizophrenia?" cries Joan.

"I didn't know you were familiar with the term," the specialist says, looking mortified, as well he might. Doesn't he know that his patients go to the movies?

This type of mental treatment, along with highly complicated emotional factors, eventually lands Joan in the psychiatric ward. She is in a catatonic state by this time, but the head psychiatrist is able to rouse her and jolt her story out of her by hypodermic injection. He then retires with his assistant to the foot of her bed, where they engage in a frank discussion of her split personality. If he had only got hold of the patient two years earlier, the head psychiatrist says sadly, none of this might have happened.

My guess is that it would have happened all right; only it would have happened two years sooner.

Movie-Trained

It is quite possible, of course, that Joan couldn't have been saved, even if she hadn't fallen into the hands of a group of psychiatrists who apparently picked up their professional training by attending the movies. When the story opens she is wildly in love with a young engineer (Van Heflin) who admits frankly that he prefers the abstractions of mathematics to the concrete demonstrations of the heroine's passion. While she is still brooding over this, the psychoneurotic she is nursing jumps into the lake because she believes Joan is carrying on an affair with her husband (Raymond Massey). Later Joan marries the widower, but this change fails to stabilize her because her step-daughter believes she pushed her mother in the lake, a point of view which Joan eventually comes to share. To make things worse Van Heflin turns up again and begins to court her stepdaughter. After that Joan passes into the specialist's hands and from there it is only a step to the psychiatric ward.

As you can see, an enormous amount of plot ingenuity had to be employed to make things as tough as possible for the heroine. In spite of the artificial contrivance, however, there is considerable excitement in watching Joan go magnificently to pieces in the midst of a subjective world frighteningly realized by the sound-track and camera. After a while however you begin to get a little impatient with Joan's fantasies and you can easily share the exasperation of Van Heflin, who after fending her off rather roughly says in desperation that if he is exposed to her attentions much longer he'll probably find himself kicking babies. Maybe this brutal approach is a healthy sign however. At any rate "Possessed" is the first film I have seen which openly admits that a soap-opera heroine could easily turn one's thoughts to murder.

Definitive Performance

Needless to say, Joan Crawford, an old hand at this sort of thing, gives a really impressive demonstration of dementia. I don't know how much further these psychiatric screen studies can be carried but "Possessed" looked like a good place to stop, with Miss Crawford's as the definitive performance.

Just as Fred MacMurray and Ava Gardner are about to be married, in "Singapore" a Japanese air-raid breaks up the wedding-party. The heroine disappears completely and the hero, after a long distracted search gives her up for dead and goes off to the wars. Five years later he comes back to Singapore and, happening into a night club, discovers Ava on the dance-floor, looking as beautiful as ever and not a day older. Naturally he rushes up to claim her but she just gives him a bright blank look and says he must be mistaken, she has never laid eyes on him before.

"Amnesia," snapped the twelve-year-old diagnostician I had brought along with me. And as it turned out she was right. It took a series of shocks to restore the heroine's personality, which my companion followed with professional interest, only occasionally running ahead of the story to outline results. It looks as though the screen - writers—particularly the writers of psychopathological melodrama—will have to start getting up early in the morning to keep ahead of the twelve-year-old mentality.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE PERILS OF PAULINE. Betty Hutton in a rowdy screen biography of Pearl White, the serial queen of the silents. There are some amusing silent screen sequences but the film as a whole is more of a vehicle for Miss Hutton than a tribute to Miss White.

THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES. Sam Goldwyn's three-hour epic about the problem of the returned veteran. The film has some fine moments, and thanks to Fredric March, some very funny ones. But a capable film editor could have improved it no end.

WELCOME STRANGER. Barry Fitzgerald and Bing Crosby in a lay version of "Going My Way." They are medical men here, and their new film, though repetitious, has many of the pleasant qualities of their original success.

THE WELL DIGGER'S DAUGHTER. A beautifully acted French comedy which handles the problem of seduction and illegitimacy with skill, wit, and a refreshing lack of screen convention. With the late great Raimu.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

"Talking Sticks" Were Aborigines' Counterpart of Modern Digests

By ELIZABETH WINSBY

TOTEMS can be fun, if you don't take them too seriously. Most people do, especially at the Pacific Coast.

Interest in the "talking sticks," always keen, is now at high pitch, rising contemporaneously with the fame of Emily Carr and "Klee Wyck."

Anxious to cash in on the pyramiding publicity attendant upon the close of her unique career, the tourist market is flooded with totems in all sizes and shapes, from hat racks, down through book covers, book ends, match holders and ash trays, to stacks of stationery and postcards. Totems confront you everywhere, even in most incongruous places.

The auction rooms of Victoria, B.C., have long been happy hunting ground for "antique" addicts from all parts of the Continent. With the slow but steady passing of retired Old Country families who once formed such a large proportion of the population, incredible treasures of European culture can still be trusted to pop up from time to time—but the offering of a "good" Indian totem on the auction block is an increasingly rare event.

There was one the other day. Not a tall monumental pole, of course, but one of those little miniatures about 27 inches high, treasured even in the earliest totem times as works of art and, on occasion, presented to benefactors as a mark of extraordinary esteem. No man could pay a higher compliment than the gift of his totem.

This particular little pole was of wood, therefore within reach of the average purse. (If it had been a black stone carving from the Queen Charlotte Islands, practically a lost art, it is safe to say it would never have seen the inside of an ordinary sales room. Only the wealthiest of private collectors, or the heads of museums, could hope to bid on a good Haidah totem, especially if by Edenshaw, Michael Angelo of his race.)

Primitive Art

Cautious enquiry of a dealer of experience placed something in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars as a likely bid—provided no one else had spotted it! Vain hope!

"Good carving," grudgingly conceded one of the defeated, "but, like so many, spoiled in the painting. That's a modern paint job."

Well, what of it! Contrary to popular belief, no wooden totems, from the very nature of things, are very old, not even the poles in the Park!

The figures were those of true Indian lore, the carving superb, only subtle differences in design, slight, but unmistakable as a spoken accent, betraying the fact that the little totem was very likely the work of a white man—but a white man who knew his job. What more could the average purchaser ask?

It would be a rash individual who would dare breathe such heresy on the Coast, but the plain truth is that never has there been more humbug about anything than about present totems.

Their construction a primitive art, each pole used to be the spontaneous effort of its creator. Today, reproduction of these relics of the past seems to be in danger of modern assembly line methods.

Mighty few can "read" them with any appreciable degree of accuracy. In the whole of Canada, it is probable you could quite comfortably number the real experts on the fingers of one hand, and even they are hard men to pin down to any positive statement. They have a maddening habit of saying "This is probably so," or "That is so and so, most likely."

Grandma's patchwork quilt is also a work of primitive art. If the pattern is a well-known one, you can say "That is Log Cabin" or "Rising Sun," but only Grandma herself knows that this piece is from the frock she was wearing when Grandpa proposed, or that is part of her wedding dress, and this a bit from the "best dress" of the little girl who died.

It is the same with totems. An expert scoffed in derision at a Northern pole that included a panther. "Cougars are never seen as far North as that!" Nevertheless it was an authentic Northern pole. Nobody knows how it happened, but one lone cougar did get up North, and lived for months in the woods, till killed by the father of the Wolf tribal member who made the totem, and who can gainsay his right to include the trophy?

You never can tell. So, why not just relax and read your own? If you visit the Coast next summer, go out to Stanley Park. Not every carved bird on top of a pole is a Thunderbird, though someone is sure to chortle happily, "That's a Thunderbird!" as though greeting a long lost college chum!

You, much wiser, look at the beak. Even the most mediocre of carvers gets something typical into that feature, and it is easy to recognize eagle, owl, raven, or even the Thunderbird, whose massive beak finishes in a downward hook. The Thunderbird is almost certainly, to use the cautious phrase of the experts, modelled on the albatross, greatest of actual seabirds. Some have been known with a spread of 17 feet from wing tip to wing tip.

Don't let the little human faces on paws, ears, and other places, get you down. The expert may murmur mysteriously "Dual personality!" but even he can't tell you all that implies. So you just say to yourself "Same thing as being raised to the nth power!" even if the expert screams and goes mad.

If he's still speaking to you, perhaps he'll explain, in answer to your enquiries, that the man being held in the arms of the bear, maybe with his head in the animal's mouth, is the slave of the bear. He doesn't mean the kind of Indian captive that used to have his knee tendons clipped so he couldn't run away. He's no more a slave to the bear than you, if you happen to be born in August, are a slave to Leo the Lion.

At the foot of the same pole, look for what amounts to be an aboriginal candid camera shot of a liar biting the dust. The chief whose totem it is, caught him in the act, and there squirms the villain, his mouth still wide open!

And the two whorls at the bottom of another pole nearby that you might take for bedsprings are really the neatly coiled tentacles of the devil-fish, or octopus, whose beaky face stares out just above.

Oh, yes. There is a lot of fun in totems, if you don't take them too seriously.

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French Still Are the Masters of Their Especial Clothes Genius

By BERNICE COFFEY

WE DOUBT if many of our readers were in Paris at the time of "the Openings", but such is the tempo of modern merchandising methods that almost before one could say "Balenciaga" many of the original models we've been hearing about were being paraded down the fashion runways of our own city stores.

Canadian, American, British and French houses were given star billing at the fashion show held by Eaton's at the Eaton Auditorium, but it was the dresses from Paris that caused excited twitters among the audience. Many verged on the fantastic but whether or not you liked what you saw, it must be acknowledged that unquestionably this was that old black magic of Paris at work again in the tradition of great designing.

Christian Dior's wasp-waisted suit with the tulip shaped skirt he calls "Diorama" makes prodigal use of yards and yards of fabric. The skirt is done by cutting it in godets that are no more than a scant inch wide where they join the waist, then widening out to the breadth of two feet at the hem. Every movement of the wearer creates a swirling rippling movement of the lower part of the skirt that must be seen to be believed.

Not only the waist but the rest of the figure is sharply defined down to the knees by Balenciaga's black evening dress which has a very full floor length flounce accented by a taffeta bow of heroic proportions placed a little above knee level. Dior's preoccupation with the skirt movement again comes to the fore in a black wool dress which has an ankle length skirt made of petals lined with black taffeta. Jean Desses calls *his* skirt treatment the "decanter" or "harem" silhouette and it appeared in this show in a gunmetal afternoon dress with a front skirt panel gathered and caught under the hem in what used to be the fashion in harem circles.

Lelong's "Amphytrion", a dress and jacket ensemble of black wool, puts pleats where you would least expect to find them. They are used as the lining *inside* the loose hanging jacket but extend below the hem of the jacket to form a pleated border.

For this column's money one of the most enchanting of all the French dresses was the Dior of black silk marquisette over brown chiffon, fan pleated from neckline to wide, wide hemline. Long full pleated sleeves are caught in at the wrists.

Typical of the splendor of the fabrics is the red and black satin brocade seen in the skirt of "Caf'-Conc", an evening dress by Maggy Rouff. The fullness of the skirt is given a swept-back movement by means of several pleats placed diagonally over the hips, and by shortening the skirt to ankle length at the front and then permitting it to sweep the floor at the back. The top is a tight fitting bodice edged at sleeves and waistline with black-ball fringe.

Grace notes: Pendant ear-rings . . . the Helena Rubinstein "Gardenia" make-up worn by the models . . . the narrow black ankle ribbons worn with ballerina-length evening dresses by Powers model, Pat Sheard.

The show, commentated by Dora Matthews, was a most explicit demonstration of the exciting new fashions of 1947-48.

Here's How

Governor Thomas H. Dewey is likely to be a strong contender for the office of next President of the United States. He also knows how to mix an excellent drink. On a Sunday afternoon when Mrs. Lyn Sumner (Mary Brooks Picken) entertained on the terrace of her New York apartment, Mrs. Sumner served a punch that Governor Dewey had told her how to make. It's so delectable it should go down as benignly in cool as in warm weather. Though it is one of Mrs. Sumner's most cherished recipes she was generous in parting with the directions. Greater hospitality hath no hostess!

For "Governor Dewey's Punch" strain the juice of 12 limes and 6 lemons. Take twice as much light rum as you have juice. Use a level tablespoon of strained honey to each measuring cup of juice and rum. Freeze a small can of pineapple juice and a small can of grapefruit juice. Open both ends of the cans and hold the cans under hot water to loosen. These frozen juices are used for ice and in this way the punch does not become too watery. A box of frozen strawberries or raspberries makes a festive addition for party punch. Sometimes this drink is called Rum Sours but, as Mrs. Sumner points out, usually as many lemons as limes are used in the original Rum Sour recipe.

Bride's Book

Despite the rising divorce rate, the majority of weddings still are once-in-a-lifetime events for the two principals and even the most socially experienced person is apt to become lost in the various phases of wedding protocol. And though the wedding is not a first marriage, an entirely new set of rules is brought into play because the second-time bride's status is different.

Edythe Thornton McLeod, author of "The Bride's Book" (McClelland & Stewart, $2.25) believes that brides-to-be should have stars in their eyes, and their feet on the ground. For this reason, as well as many others, her book should serve as a useful mentor for prospective brides. Miss McLeod treats her subject from a sophisticated, and realistic, viewpoint. For instance she tackles delicate and increasingly frequent problems such as the part played in the wedding by parents who are divorced—which parent announces the engagement, which gives the wedding reception.

There are definite rulings on who pays for what, suggestions for making a good impression on the future in-laws. Etiquette, dress budget, trousseau, all are thoroughly covered in an interesting and easily-referred-to fashion. Nor does the author overlook the fact that prospective brides and/or grooms have been known to experience a change of heart before the ceremony takes place. Announcements and other arrangements necessary should this unhappy situation arise, are suggested. For the "different" bridal headdress (there are traditional ones also) Miss McLeod suggests a white fur pillbox with veil attached. "If you are jilted, whip off the veil and wear the pillbox with a black velvet suit—and make a new date!".

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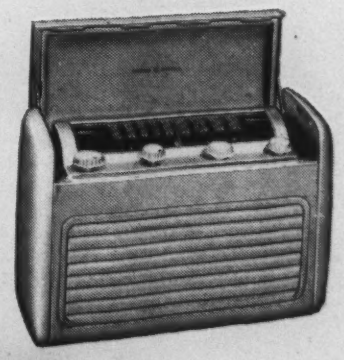

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Europe's "Joneses" Do Not Starve but They Are Always Hungry

By G. SHIRLEY WASHER

Vienna, Austria.

THE Piskacek's of Vienna are the kind of folks you see in your home town anywhere in Canada. They're ordinary people with ordinary ambitions and hopes. They are what you would call "an average family."

Johann Piskacek is the head of the house. He is 41, of medium build, has dark hair and eyes, and is rather quiet. He has a club foot, and because of it was unfit for military service during the war so carried on his work as a watchmaker. Both he and his young wife, Melonie, 29, are proud of the fact that they are true Viennese. Both their families, for generations back, have been born in Vienna. Their two daughters, Elizabeth (Lise) four, and Susan (Susie) seven months, were also born in Wien. In fact, Johann and Melonie Piskacek have lived in the same apartment at No. 86 Heiligenstadterstrasse since their marriage five years ago. Mrs. Piskacek was a dressmaker before she was married.

In a small shop in the 19th district of Vienna watchmaker Piskacek has his watch repairing business. He works there eight hours a day, six days a week and nets a weekly salary of 50 schillings, about $5 in our currency. To live in ordinary comfort, Johann Piskacek says he would need at least 2,000 schillings a month. Before the war business was a little better when new watches could be brought from Switzerland and sold, in addition to his other service of repairing old ones. Now, however, it is impossible to buy these famous watches with Austrian schillings, unless he resorts to the black market which is much too expensive to make such transactions worthwhile. He goes to and from work by street car, a twenty minute ride.

As with every family in Vienna today, food presents the biggest problem to this little family. Out of 50 schillings a week, Mrs. Piskacek spends an average of 40 schillings per week on food alone. Each Saturday the rations for the ensuing week are announced in the newspapers, and they are never the same. "It is such a problem to think up new ways of serving the same kind of food," Mrs. Piskacek admitted wearily.

I asked her to give me an idea of how much food each member of the family gets at one meal, so she outlined what she had planned for the dinner that evening. Baby Susan was to have a quarter of a litre (about the quantity in a baby's bottle) of fresh milk, mixed with about five teaspoonfuls of meal substance, similar to our pablum. Earlier in the afternoon she had had a bottle of milk mixed with ersatz coffee and water. (When I produced a chocolate bar from my bag she held out her chubby hands and gave me a toothless grin. Young as she is, she knew full well what was inside that wrapping.) Lise was to have soup for her dinner that night. It was to be made of meal, a little fat, noodles and water. She would also have one wheat bun or perhaps two pieces of black Viennese bread which is actually very tasty, if not a little hard on the digestion. Four litres of weak coffee made from milk and water would complete her menu.

The elder Piskaceks were to have a bowl of the soup, probably one or two pieces of black bread, plus a Viennese specialty consisting of flour and meal or porridge oats, fried in fat and topped by one fresh egg. (Mrs. Piskacek was quite happy this day because she and her husband could have an egg for the first time in several weeks. Last week the children had had their quota of one fresh egg each, and their turn would not come again until the next week, when the parents must do without.) Such was the evening meal for this family of four.

Horse Meat

Their diet is always much the same, with porridge or recipes made from rolled oats replacing the soup every second day. There is no such thing as fresh meat in Wien today. Canned horse meat from the United States and canned "Mexican Goulash" are practically the only kinds available in the shops. Sunday is the gala day in the Piskacek household, when meat is served for the first and only time during the week. Lise's ration provides her with a portion no bigger than two pieces of back bacon. Susie, luckily enough, is not old enough to require meat. In one week Mr. and Mrs. Piskacek use up their sugar quota of six to eight tablespoons each. The children get a little more of this commodity. When sugar is too scarce, housesives are sold a small carton of honey or syrup. Only the children drink milk in this family, as is the case everywhere in Vienna now; unless there are adults who require it and then, at a doctor's request, they are given mostly skimmed milk. Baby Susie is allowed three quarters of a litre of fresh milk a day, while Lise may have one-half a litre. Children from six to twelve are given skimmed milk. Adults drink mostly coffee and tea, wine when it is not too expensive and, of course, much beer, which is quite cheap. Mrs. Piskacek showed me their tea which looks like ground-up leaves and grass, and does not smell much like tea. She said it came from Germany. Being a workman, her husband gets workmen's rations in addition to the regular quota which is quite helpful.

Eight Week Feeding

Lise also receives supplementary food help—from the Allied Feeding Action in the school, and the Swedish "Save the Children" Fund feeding program in their district. For this help her parents are deeply grateful because Lise is a thin, nervous little thing, having been born at the height of the war and having spent many fearful nights and days in the cellar of the apartment house during air raids. She goes to kindergarten in the mornings from eight until noon, during which time soup or sometimes porridge is served by the Allied group. As a special treat the children are given four litres of cocoa and a wheat bun on Saturday mornings. The Swedish "Save the Children," or *Radda Barnen* as it is called in Swedish has just completed its eight-week feeding program in the district where the Piskaceks live.

Having worked with this organization as Canadian representative for the past three months, I have seen these *Ausspeisungs* or feeding centres in action. They are only for children from three to six years and more than 28,000 of them are given daily food help in Vienna. Each morning they receive four litres of soup, (a different kind six days a week) a wheat bun, a piece of cheese, and a Vitamin "C" tablet to supplement lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. When it is possible they are also given a piece of chocolate three times a week. Now Lise receives a daily portion of powdered milk from *Radda Barnen* until their program returns to this district in about two or three months.

Think Of Future

For his three roomed apartment on the second floor of this city-owned apartment, Johann Piskacek pays 31 schillings a month, a rate not considered high today. *Gemeinde Wien* (city of Vienna) has more than twenty such buildings throughout the city and they are available mostly to the working-class, with no bars on political affiliations.

Apartment 14 where this family lives is dingy and crowded. Last winter, which was a nightmare for everyone here, was keenly felt by the Piskaceks too. Both Lise and Susie had continual colds and bronchitis, while their father had a severe attack of flu. The small amount of coal allotted to each building was not nearly enough to maintain any amount of warmth.

In her spare time, that is when she isn't busy keeping an eye on mischievous Susie, Mrs. Piskacek makes over clothes for the youngsters from her own worn-out things. When I asked her when she'd last bought a new dress, she replied: "A new dress? I can't really remember, but I think it was about four years ago." Her husband has only one work suit and one good suit. They worry about finding a pair of shoes for Lise since she goes to school now and is fast out-growing her only pair of boots.

Both Johann and Melonie Piskacek agree that conditions in Austria today are worse than they ever were during the war with the drastic food, housing, clothing and fuel shortages. They are wondering, too, just what the future holds for Lise and Susie, and are afraid to think too far ahead.

"We are both convinced that our youngsters will not have a chance to grow into strong, normal adults if this present food situation continues or gets much worse," Johann predicted. "But what the future holds for us or for anyone in Austria, none can say. We can only hope that some day things will be better for all."

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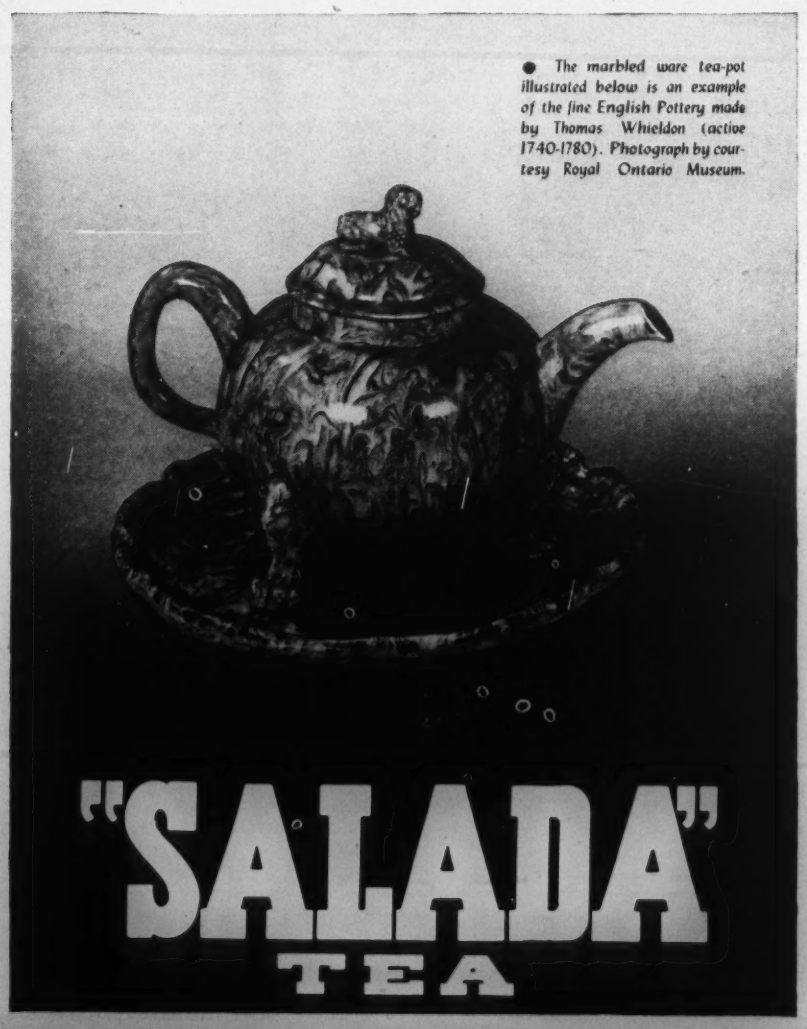

● *The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.*

"Best Sellers" in Rural Canada Are the Mail Order Catalogues

By C. FRED BODSWORTH

CANADIANS buy more than $100,000,000 worth of goods a year via the catalogue, order form and parcel post route of the mail order houses. But some $20,000,000 worth of these goods each year doesn't stay sold, for every penny of it is subject to that reassuring promise: If you are not satisfied we'll return your money.

To make this claim good the mail order firms listen to more tales of woe, drama, humor, hard luck and deadbeat scheming than all the police courts of the country. And the missives that flood the mail order desks are not always complaining ones, for sometimes a back concession mother is so pleased with the service she has received that she sends along a good will bonus that may be anything from a jar of crab-apple jelly to an invitation for wee Willie's birthday party.

Canada's largest mail order firm maintains an adjustment department staff of 175 persons who do nothing but handle the complaints and the compliments of a buy-by-mail family that stretches across the entire Dominion and numbers several hundred thousand. Since the customer is always right, theirs is a task that requires all the patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon and the diplomacy of a capitalist ambassador to Moscow. When Mrs. Jones of Watermelon Centre writes to tell the mail order people that Johnny loves his new football and writes on to describe Johnny's latest cute remark, she gets a prompt reply informing her that Johnny is a very brilliant youngster and wishing him the best of success in the future. When an order for a hot water bottle arrives with the notation that it be speeded along as rapidly as possible because Aunt Jane's asthma has taken a turn for the worse, the hot water bottle goes out in the next mail with a brief note of condolence and wishes for Aunt Jane's speedy recovery.

Most adjustments are routine matters involving wrong sizes, wrong colors or customers who have changed their minds and ask for replacements. But in the daily correspondence of every mail order house there are always one or two letters dealing with some intimate phase in the life of a family whose mail order catalogue forms their only link with a strange and distant outside world they barely know. These letters come in French and in half a dozen other languages besides English, but in every firm that does any appreciable catalogue trade there is a staff of translators on hand to deal with them. Frequently even the English is cloaked in a spelling so unconventional that it too requires translation treatment before it becomes understandable.

Compliments, Brickbats

The compliments of satisfied customers, even the jars of pickles and jelly that arrive occasionally, represent no problem. But sometimes complaints of the dissatisfied pose issues which baffle the adjustment experts.

Last summer a French-Canadian backwoodsman placed an order with a Toronto firm for a radio. Shortages forced him to wait several months but his order was eventually filled. Ten days later the radio came back, express charges collect. "I don't want it," his accompanying letter stated. "My neighbor has a radio machine that talks French all the time. This contraption talks all the time English." His money was refunded.

With the advent of family allowances, the mail order trade has reached out into isolated territories where it was virtually unknown before. And this expansion has brought new headaches for the adjustment staffs. An Eskimo on Herschel Island off Aklavik had seen mail order catalogues occasionally at R.C.M.P. and church mission posts but he had never been in a position previously to take advantage of the wondrous purchasing opportunities they provided. Then, in the same season, came family allowances and a bumper yield of muskrat pelts. For the first time in his life he had money to spare.

With the aid of a mission teacher he filled out an order blank asking for a lady's dress that was pictured in the catalogue on an attractive girl model. In due course the dress arrived at Herschel. A month later and it was back in the Winnipeg office of the mail order firm. With it was a letter from the mission teacher. The dress had arrived satisfactorily but the Eskimo was far from satisfied, she said. He had expected the girl model to come with it as well.

Doing business with customers who have no opportunity to examine goods until after they have purchased them puts a unique retailing responsibility on the shoulders of the mail order firms. To meet this responsibility the firms make a special effort to keep their goods of a high quality.

In any large volume of goods there are likely to be a few sub-standard items that slip unobserved through the inspection staffs. When a mail order customer is sent a faulty article he invariably accuses the company of unloading their sub-standard stock on purchasers too far away to cause serious trouble.

When the irate purchaser's money *is* refunded, and promptly, he may become a loyal catalogue-buying fan or he may remain a doubting Thomas in the belief that his money was refunded just this once because his letter frightened the mail order people into drastic action.

"It is just one of the risks in the business that can't be avoided," one mail order executive told us. "In a big turnover it is impossible to prevent the occasional substandard article from slipping through. And when this happens, a customer somewhere invariably decides that all mail order goods are of the same poor grade."

In many a home back of beyond when outside advice is needed the mail order firm is frequently the only source for this advice that comes to mind. The result? Mail order companies are asked about every subject in the Encyclopedia Britannica and a few thousand more.

"We have $265 that we would like to invest," wrote one elderly prairie couple on the bottom of an order form. "Would you recommend a good mining or other stock that would make us more money and not lose what we now have?" In a detailed reply the couple was informed that stock investments entail necessary risks and for this reason it was unwise for the inexperienced to attempt it.

At rare intervals comes a request like this: "I am young, strong and good looking. I am lonely. I have a good farm, small but good. I heard there are lots of girls in the big cities who want to get married but can't because city men don't always want wives. If you know somebody like this please tell me."

So—if you are bored, go out and find a position on the adjustment staff of a mail order firm. The salary will be just average, but you'll get almost as much fan mail as a movie actress and it will be a lot more entertaining.

Pegi Brown, who plays Lady MacBeth in the New Play Society's "Macbeth" presented at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre on October 9, 10 and 11.

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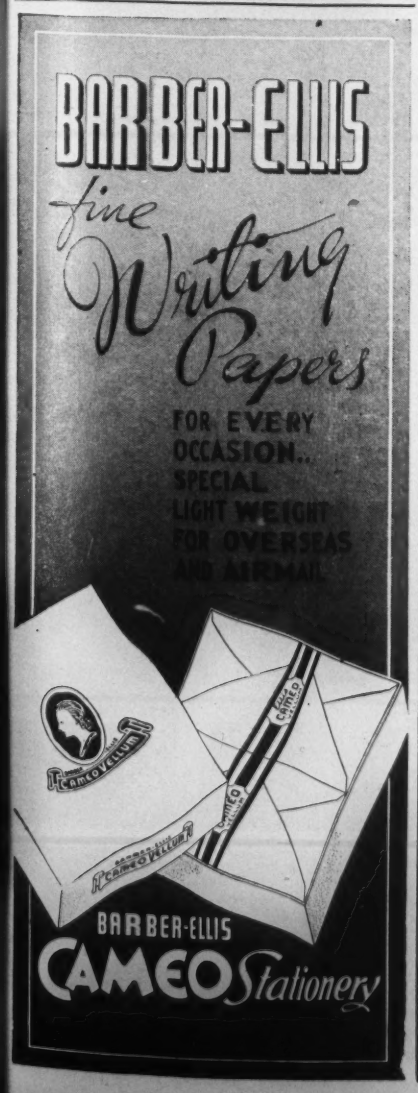

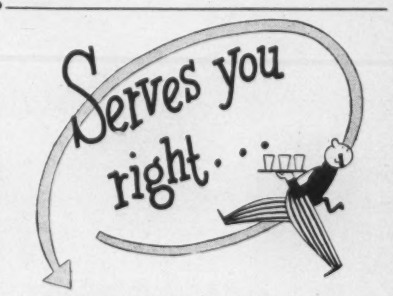

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THE OTHER PAGE

Reaching the Verdict

By HORACE BROWN

This is the fourth of five articles by Horace Brown, retailing his experiences and observations of the jury system, while a member of the jury panel at the Spring Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario, held at Whitby in 1944.

THE Counsel for the Defence had pleaded with us well. The Attorney for the Crown had spoken to us with due eloquence. The learned Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario had addressed us expounding to us the Law, where we alone were judges of the Facts.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," each had said in his way, "the life of the accused is in your hands. Deal with it fairly. Do not be hasty about your verdict. Judge the facts, and only the facts."

The charge was the capital charge of rape. For the better part of three days, we of the jury had listened to the evidence, as it was adduced impartially by the Crown, assailed quietly by the Defence, interpreted austerely by the Bench. For two nights, twelve strangers had been locked up together and become twelve friends. Paths had crossed strangely that might never meet again.

In the case, a married man of twenty-two, whose intelligence was so low-grade his clever counsel did not have him testify in his own defense, had allegedly criminally assaulted a girl of eighteen, whose mentality was so feeble she was still in Entrance class in Public School. The young people had been hanging 'round a cafe in the village of Pickering, and it was a moot question as to who had picked up whom. Testimony revealed appalling home conditions for the girl, who lived in Ajax, whereas the young man came from an apparently good Pickering family, had a lovely wife who sat flinching day by day in the courtroom, and had no reasonable excuse for his act. That the act had been committed was not denied; the arguments centred around the all-important "degree of consent."

And now the words were: "The jury will retire and consider its verdict."

WE HAD some three-and-a-half hours in which to make up our minds. Otherwise, it being a Friday afternoon, we would be locked up until Monday morning, a far from pleasant prospect.

As we stood up and began to file out, I looked for a brief moment around the courtroom. I looked at the impassive prisoner, who through the trial had not smiled and had scarcely moved. My gaze swivelled to his intense, white-faced wife, went on past her to the idiotic-seeming, oddly-pitiable countenance of the accuser. The judge was gathering up his papers, his fine head bent. The Crown and the Defense lawyers were whispering amicably together.

The twelve of us were very much alone.

The officers who had us in their charge led us upstairs, one constable behind, the other before, so that none might speak to us *en route*. They opened the door into a bright but bare room, equipped with a long table and some plain kitchen chairs. One of the constables laid a box containing the exhibits upon the table.

"If you want anything," he said, "just knock."

He went out, locking the door behind him.

There was an uncomfortable silence. Someone made a feeble jest. It was decided to elect a foreman, and it was between the mill manager and myself, the former winning handsomely. (I didn't get to be a foreman until the Schryburt case.) Our juries followed the sensible practice of electing a foreman once the juryroom was reached, rather than the archaic practice of having the first man called act as foreman.

So much has been discussed, it seemed useless to argue much further until we at least had a line on what everyone was thinking. Myself, I was still on the fence. My inclination was towards acquittal, but I wanted more discussion of the statement of the accused to the police and other matters that had been left by the court for us to judge. The foreman suggested a ballot and there was concurrence.

Now, I do not lay claim to clairvoyance, but as certainly as I was sitting there I knew that the other eleven men were going to vote "Not Guilty." I took a dangerous step, in a way, although it was not irrevocable, and, if it went awry, I could explain my motives and ask for another ballot. I voted "Guilty."

The foreman counted the ballots. Eleven read "Not Guilty," one "Guilty." The foreman cleared his throat, and looked around rather apprehensively. Several started to speak and stopped. Finally I spoke up.

"The ballot marked 'Guilty' was mine" I said. "I do not necessarily believe that the accused was guilty. But if I had not marked my ballot that way, we would this moment, not ten minutes after coming here, be on our way back to the Court with a verdict of acquittal. Do you gentlemen seriously mean to tell me that you have considered everything with regard to this case? We do not want to convict an innocent man; neither do we want to acquit a guilty. Mr. Foreman, I'm going to sit back here and ask to be convinced of this man's innocence, but first of all I am going to read you his statement to the police, stressing certain doubts this statement has created in my mind."

I read the statement. There was no doubt that the points I stressed were open to two interpretations, the difference between freedom and prison for a fellow-human. The foreman called on each juryman to state why he had voted "Not Guilty."

Two hours later, the jury was still telling me. There were now sufficient doubts created that sincere men were speaking earnestly, as though arguing with their consciences. A constable poked his head in the door.

"I don't want to hurry you fellows," he said, "but don't forget you'll be locked up for the week-end, if you don't reach a decision."

"That is to be disregarded," the foreman told us severely. "If we stay here until hell freezes over, we want to arrive at a just verdict!"

This was heartily applauded. There was no rancor against my stand, such as I have read about in fiction. My fellow jurymen appreciated what was back of what I had done, and, I think, were relieved at what had happened. The arguments pro and con went on and on.

A remarkable thing, however, was happening. It could be felt in the very air of the juryroom. Where the general wish had been for acquittal, because of the jury's *feeling* that the prisoner was innocent, there was now growing up tangibly through our exhaustive discussions a set of *reasons* why the charge should fail. Jurymen were enthusiastically hammering down all the points I had brought up, banging them back logically and with ingenuity worthy of veteran counsel.

When I at last agreed I was ready for another ballot, it was again apparent there would be an unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty," a verdict backed up by a solid and continuous *judging of the facts*, the task for which the jury had been appointed. I served on several juries in that Assizes and with them all I found that same searching of mind and heart.

FOR those who argue that juries are inclined to be emotional, I would like to record what followed the second ballot, when twelve slips were for acquittal. One of the jurors, a farmer spoke up and said that he hated to see the so-an-so go Scot-free and that he would like to see us find him guilty of the lesser charge of "indecent assault." This, undoubtedly, would have happened had there been no discussion of the previous charge, but because of this discussion, the foreman and several others, including myself, immediately jumped on the hapless juror, pointing out that we were here solely to judge the evidence and not to punish and that such an action would be vindictive, for we would have to find the accused guilty of the lesser charge on the same set of facts as the more serious charge. If, we argued, he is guilty of the lesser charge, then, on the same facts, he is guilty of the graver count. While this does not, of course, hold in all cases, we sincerely felt it to be so in this instance, and it carried the day. I remember the juror who first made the suggestion apologizing to us for having done so!

A conviction had been growing within me, and I put it into words.

"Mr. Foreman," I said, "I would like to see a rider added to our verdict of 'Not Guilty', to the following effect: 'We, the jury, deplore the social conditions existing in Ajax and Pickering, as revealed by the evidence, and ask that the proper authorities take steps to see that such conditions are remedied.' I'll make that a motion."

The motion was enthusiastically seconded, and several jurors made effective speeches in support of it. We had become so interested, we had forgotten time. Suddenly, the foreman looked at his watch.

"Glory be, boys!" he said. "I don't want to hurry you, but we have only ten minutes until the end of court. I guess we don't want to be locked up all week-end eh?"

The "question" was called from all sides, and the rider was adopted unanimously. We trooped into the courtroom with minutes to spare. But I know that, had Justice demanded it, we would have spent that week-end locked up and gradually getting on each other's nerves.

Mr. Justice Roach concurred in our verdict and in our rider. He said he would draw it to the attention of the authorities. An investigation was made by the Provincial Police, for such a request from a jury has the strength of a royal command backed by Parliament, but what it revealed will never be known. Neither I nor anyone else has ever seen that report, and it is probably gathering dust at this moment in some convenient pigeon-hole.

What pleased me personally the most was that both the Crown Attorney and Defense Counsel approached me and asked if I had been responsible for the rider. When I admitted it, they nodded to each other, and told me that they had both thought so, that they agreed with it, and thanked me very much.

Our most unpleasant task was shaking hands with the lately-accused.

"Don't thank us," I told him rather waspishly, "thank your lucky stars. I hope it will be a lesson to you."

It was. Two weeks later I saw him at a theatre with a woman who was not his wife. He really had learnt fast!

GULLS

THE silver ribbon looped the sky
Between the daytime and the night;
The gulls were only chimney-high,
Yet they expressed all freedom, flight.
They were so close that I could see
Their snow-and-silver bodies stir
The city-dusk, and suddenly
I knew no birds were lovelier,
Less tethered to the things of earth.
My heart, arrested by this band
Of gleaming gulls, knew freedom's worth,
And how the soil on which we stand
Must always share this same, bright thing,
This freedom of a gull's strong wing!

PAULINE HAVARD

"What's all this got to do with taking a bath?"

This magnified view shows glass fused to steel . . . making a glass lining for your water tank as durable as steel, but exposing no metal with which water can form rust or corrosion.

College Girl discovers that even hot water can be modernized!

"SURE, I like to soak in a hot tub, but . . .?"

"We're seeing to it that your bath is even more enjoyable, by making a water heater that will give you not only all the hot water you want, when you want it, but also hot water that is really *pure!*"

"Pure? Isn't all hot water the same?"

"No, it's not. Water heated in some old-fashioned metal-lined tanks can easily get discoloured because of rust and corrosion in the tank."

"Yes, I've seen that . . . sort of *browny* stuff."

"That's right. But, our water heaters are completely lined with *glass* . . . these lamps you see here are drying a glass solution on the inside of the tank . . . and that means you get hot water that's *pure enough to drink!* And you can guess how easy that will be on your skin!"

"My goodness . . . why haven't I seen a water heater like this before?"

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A Matter of Semantics

By ANNE FRANCIS

THE birds and beasts in the Province of Quebec remind me of a wartime story about a battalion of mules. If I remember right, it was during the Italian campaign. The Canadian Ordnance Corps had requisitioned a quantity of local mules to help carry supplies over the narrow trails of the "snow-capped Apennines." When the animals were lined up for duty they simply refused to obey orders. They balked; they kicked; they lay down under their packs; or they bolted wildly in all directions. In fact they were as stubborn as mules.

At last someone realized what was wrong. It was a matter of semantics. The mules were good-hearted creatures. The trouble was they did not understand a word of English. Later, when Italian farmers were rushed to the rescue, the animals became docile and obedient and went to work with patriotic zeal.

This fact about animals understanding their native tongue is universally recognized. Recently, when the French Government sent Canada an order for work horses, it was definitely stated that the animals had to come from farms where French was spoken. As a matter of fact, the French Government need not have worried because the animals in Canada, unlike so many of the people, are very often bilingual.

Indeed, I am happy to report that up our way on a small lake in French Canada, the birds and beasts *not only understand French but speak French,* as well as English. The white-throated sparrow is, of course, the classic example. When vacationing in Massachusetts, he sings a mournful ditty about a member of an aristocratic Boston family who came to a bad end. Again and again he sings—"Poor Bill Peabody, Peabody, Peabody." But when he reaches Canada he politely changes the words of his song, though not the tune, and joyfully peeps—"O-O-Canada, Canada, Canada."

The whippoorwill is also bilingual. My French Canadian friends say he is called Le Bois-pourri because he repeats "Bois-pourri, bois-pourri" (rotten wood) over and over again. And so indeed he does. The other evening one of these crepuscular bug hunters sat on a decayed stump outside my window and said —"Bois-pourri" a hundred and forty-seven times. His enunciation was just as clear as if he had been speaking English.

Again, the frogs at the bottom of our garden spend most of their time singing in French to the accompaniment of a stringed orchestra. They remind me of the title of Muriel Draper's book "Music at Midnight," only in the spring they also sing at early dawn and dewy eve. They do not serenade their lady loves or emit lovelorn yodels as one might judge by the huge number of tadpoles who inhabit the pickerel weed along our shore or by the many slim young frogs who sunbathe on lily pad islands.

Our frogs sing very serious songs. The elderly bull frogs play on the big bass viola — the bull fiddle in fact—and sing "arabot ta rame, arabot ta rame" in a basso profondo voice. I'm told this means "Put your paddle in deep, put your paddle in deep."

The younger frogs, whose voices are just changing, sing very quickly in High C and play pizzicato passages on violins. The chorus of their song is "Tiens bien ta rame. Tiens bien ta rame." Meaning "Keep a good hold on your paddle. Keep a good hold on your paddle."

OBVIOUSLY the ancestors of our frogs learned French from the early coureurs-des-bois and voyageurs. Perhaps their forefathers sat in the shallows of our lake while Champlain himself or the fur hungry "Mr. Gooseberry" discussed the portages and inland waterways which they thought would lead them to the wealth of China and the spice islands of India. Undoubtedly those early Canadian frogs saw many bitter tragedies on our lakes and rivers and so handed on an anxiety neurosis to their descendants who, even to this day, warn travellers to paddle deep and keep their paddles tightly in hand.

Incidentally, the French Canadian word for bull frog is wawarong, although I can find only the usual grenouille in the dictionary. In any case, wawarong sounds just right—*onomatopoeia.* I wonder if it is an Indian word which has been taken into the language.

Unfortunately I myself am not as bilingual as the whippoorwills and the frogs. So little so that I now realize how a person's whole character and philosophy might be permanently misjudged because of a slight failure in semantics. For example, just the other day I asked the daughter of the neighboring farmer to help me clean my camp against an influx of weekend guests. I wanted her to scrub the floor so I said—"S'il vous plait, lavez le plafond."

She replied "Oui, Madame." with typical courtesy; but I saw that stumped look in her eye which can quite simply be translated to mean "Those crazy English again." It was only after she had found a step-ladder and laboriously set to work that I discovered "*le plafond*" means "*ceiling*" in French. Now I know "*le plancher*" means floor. The trouble is I should have learned it in grade I or from my parents like the wawarongs and bois-pourris of my country.

INSTEAD OF EASE

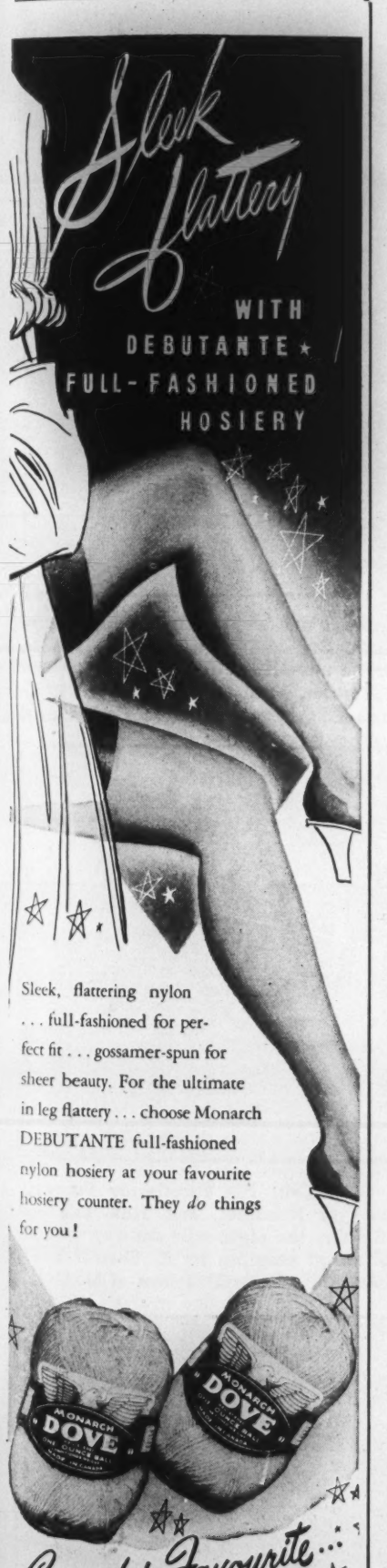
"INSTEAD of ease," the young men say,
Though scarcely aware that they say it,
"Give us something to work for.

"There was a long, weary battle
And we stayed with it to the end.
Now it is over
Our feet run errands
Our hands are occupied with small chores
And our spirits without direction.

"We have had enough of bloodshed
But surely there is something else to strive for
Beside whatever it is that we have just won.
Show us something great enough
That we may laugh at death for its sake.
That is the trouble.
Nothing is important enough now.
We are Alpinists without a challenging mountain
Crusaders without a Cross
Lovers without a dream.

"The day draws to noon;
Our strength cries out for a purpose to match it.
Give us something to work for."

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN



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Cotton Outlook Favors Sellers, Not Buyers

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

During the war we have come to depend on imports of cotton fabrics from the United States. Last year they contributed 40 per cent of our supplies. Our consumption is running about 25 per cent above pre-war levels, while Canadian production is practically no higher and imports from the United Kingdom have almost disappeared.

Most of our imports from U.S.A. have been heavily subsidized in order to sell under the price ceiling. Now, with the price ceiling off, and subsidies coming to an end, American imports are certain to shrink. Our tariff against U.S. goods, which was intended to be almost prohibitory, will take effect. Some wartime shortages may well reappear. And what will happen to the prices of Canadian fabrics: will they keep fairly steady on the basis of manufacturing costs, or will they shoot up towards the high level of American fabrics plus our tariff?

THE Government has now decontrolled all textiles, and much the most important are cottons. We shall all be affected because we all use cotton all the time. We wear cotton shirts and dresses and underwear, we wore cotton diapers as soon as we were born and we shall probably die between cotton sheets.

The people most directly affected are, of course, the makers of cotton goods—the primary cotton industry that imports raw cotton from the United States and elsewhere and spins and weaves it into fabrics. The outlook for them is quite good. But not for the rest of us.

Decontrol of cotton prices, from raw cotton through to the finished fabrics and garments, is going to result in a great gap in our supplies of those fabrics and garments. Until recently Ottawa has been paying high subsidies on large quantities of fabrics imported from the United States. These subsidies are now being wound up. Imports will unquestionably fall off sharply from the levels reached last year and early this year. The resulting gap in Canadian supplies might become a happy hunting ground for our producers of fabrics.

The size and nature of the gap can be appreciated by a review of what has happened since before the war. The story can be seen most clearly in the charts that appear with this article, but the most important points are as follows.

In the five pre-war years 1935-9 we Canadians used about 345 million yards of cotton fabrics a year. Men, women and children, we all dressed in it and slept in it and decorated our houses with it, we walked on it in our shoes and rode on it in our cars and sat on it in our furniture, farmers and food processors used it for bags and meat wraps, and it entered into industry and transport in a thousand different ways.

During those five pre-war years, our supplies of cotton fabrics came from the following sources:

	1935-9 average millions of yards	
Canadian production	251	73%
Imports from U.K.	70	27%
from U.S.A.	24	
Total	345	100%

In short, before the war we only imported about one quarter (27 per cent) of our supplies, and of these imports two thirds came from the United Kingdom. We depended on that market for fine shirtings and a number of specialty fabrics and our British preference tariff was at a level that let them in. Our tariff against U.S. imports was virtually prohibitive. Most of our imports from that country, consisting of industrial fabrics, flour bagging, etc., were re-exported and whatever duty had been paid was repaid as a drawback.

War's Changes

The war brought great changes, at the time and afterwards. At the time our production rose, but not nearly enough to look after our greatly increased needs for the armed forces, for war industry, and for rising domestic consumption. Although supply rose from 345 million yards before the war to 586 million in 1944, there was actually talk of the need for rationing.

While Canadian industry produced part of the larger wartime supply, increasing its output from 251 million

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Canada's Second Railway Was Inaugurated 100 Years Ago

Commemorating the opening of Montreal and Lachine Railroad a century ago, a cairn has been erected on the site where first train arrived in Lachine. Picture above was taken at the unveiling ceremony recently and shows (left to right) Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, R. C. Vaughan, chairman and president C.N.R., Mayor Anatole Carignan of

Lachine, Air Vice-Marshal Frank S. McGill, His Excellency Viscount Alexander, Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, and Hon. Edouard Asselin, K.C. Scene above recalls the day the eight-mile railway was inaugurated and is a reproduction of an oil painting by A. Sherriff Scott, R.C.A. Lower picture, the present-day C.N. Central Station at Montreal.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

We May Do More for Ourselves

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT SEEMS that in one way or another, the present world-wide financial crisis may do a lot of good eventually—if the nations concerned can survive the immediate consequences of their lack of U.S. dollars. For example Canada—which isn't yet out of U.S. dollars but soon will be if the present highly-unbalanced trade relationship with that country continues—may decide to do a lot of things for itself which in the past have always been done for it by U.S. workers. It is understood that the Dominion Government will soon impose restrictions on the importation of a wide range of American goods, by the use of quotas, outright embargoes and high taxes, and will also announce plans for the cultivation of Canadian productive resources to the end that there may be the largest possible substitution of Canadian products for materials and goods hitherto imported from the United States.

If not carried to uneconomic lengths, it should make for a more balanced Canadian economy and more employment. But we should remember too, after the U.S.-dollar-shortage crisis has somehow been overcome, the truth contained in the words of Adam Smith quoted here last week: "If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy it of them with some part of the produce of our own industry, employed in a way in which we have some advantage." The point, of course, is in the last clause; it is better to capitalize on one's advantages than one's disadvantages.

A Blessing in Disguise?

Perhaps we are now being compelled to take steps that we should have taken long ago. The same may be true of Europe. There is ground for thinking that the $5 billion of loans from the United States and Canada have done Britain more harm than good, by extending the life of an economically impossible socialistic program and by lessening the sense of urgency that Britons must feel if they are to do the best for themselves. A national 5-day 35-hour workweek is no doubt attractive socialistically but it is not practical economically, in Britain's present position. Basically, Britain is not short of U.S. dollars so much as it is short of the goods which would produce those dollars. Sooner or later Britain must again become wholly self-supporting and any "aid" which postpones that event is really a disservice. Britain saved the world in 1940; Britons must save Britain now. Only they, really, can do it.

Britain is lagging a bit, but Europe as a whole has made more progress in recovery than most of us know. John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, spoke in his recent annual report of the "substantial progress towards restoration of pre-war production levels already achieved by the European countries" but said they must do more for themselves. Three major bottlenecks impede European reconstruction. They are food, fuel and manpower. "Europe itself must make the major contribution to the solution of all these problems," the report emphasized. "Outside assistance is vital, but it represents a small percentage of the total effort."

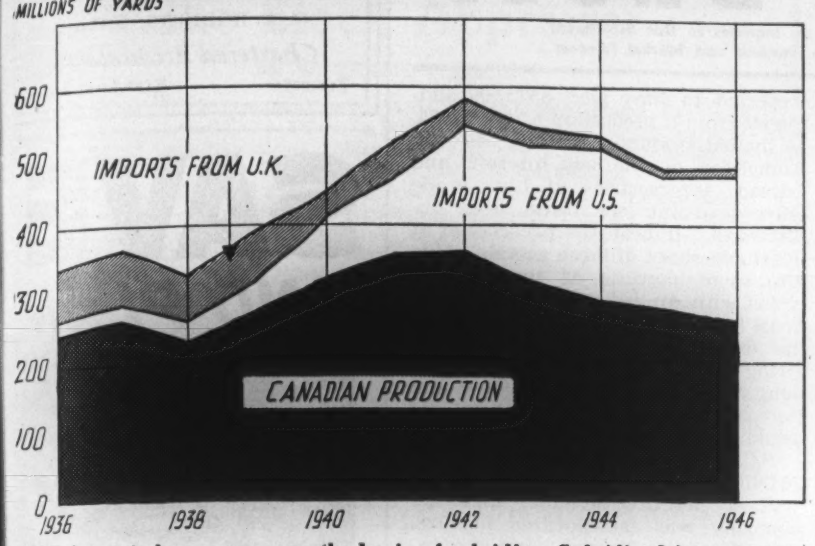
No Blank Cheque From U.S.

Apparently U.S. public opinion will support the Marshall Plan idea of giving Europe some "outside assistance", but not the blank cheque which was happily envisaged by Europe. In particular the U.S. is in no mood to finance experiments in national socialism such as are being undertaken in Britain and France. National socialism is not only failing to deliver the goods; it is also destroying the initiative and incentive which are needed in those countries above all else.

It's an odd thing that Britain and France and many other countries, including Canada, have chosen this time of world shortage and actual devastation to set higher social standards for their people. One might suppose that they would wait at least until such time as their economies had demonstrated that they could yield and support the promised benefits. But no; a new short work-week is established while the workers themselves, as well as everyone else, are woefully short of needed goods; wages are raised and production lowered. One unlooked-for result is a progressive decrease in the value of money, and this in turn is a deterrent to trade.

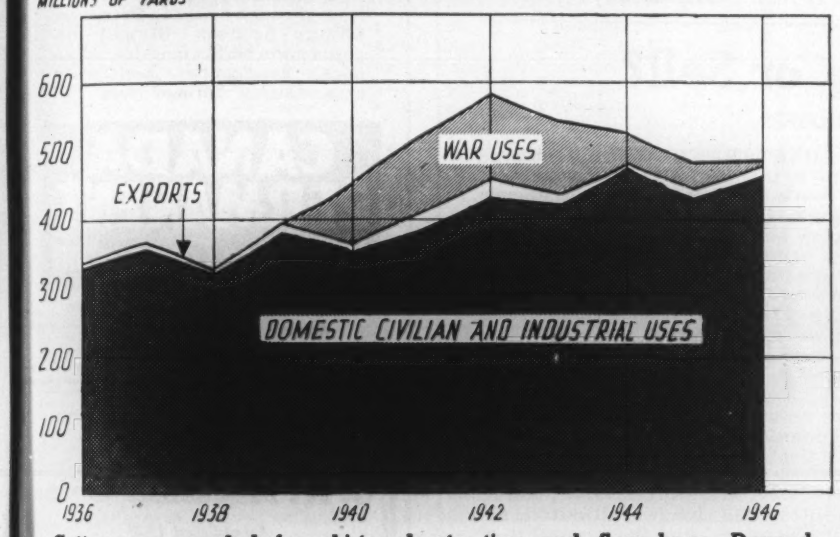
The World Bank report referred to above and every other responsible agency assert that the vital need today is for more work and more production. But the general inclination is to look for handouts, or to demand more money for less work. The coming winter is going to be a terrible one for many people in many countries. Despite U.S. generosity, we may see a surprising amount of ill-will manifested towards that country, by people envious of its wealth.

WHERE OUR COTTON SUPPLIES CAME FROM



U.S. imports have grown on the basis of subsidies. Subsidized imports are now ending but Canadian peacetime production cannot replace them.

WHERE OUR COTTON SUPPLIES WENT TO



Cottons are needed for shirts, sheets, tires and flour bags. Demand has kept growing since the war but may be checked by price increases.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

yards to a peak of 369 million in 1942 and afterwards slipping slowly back, most of the new supply came from the U.S.A. Imports from there rose almost ten-fold, from 24 million yards to a peak of 225 million in 1944, and have not declined very much since that time. This increase far more than offsets the virtual disappearance of imports from the United Kingdom, which fell from 70 million yards before the war to 5 million last year.

With the end of the war in 1945 our military needs fell off so that, although our imports have also fallen, supplies left for Canadian homes and industries have remained near wartime peaks. But—and this is the important point—we still depend very heavily indeed on U.S. imports.

In 1946 our supply position was as follows:

	1946 millions of yds.	
Canadian production	268	59%
Imports from U.K.	5	41%
Imports from U.S.	213	
Total	486	100%

Thus, in spite of our higher production, we depended on imports for 41 per cent of our supplies last year (as compared with only 27 per cent before the war). Practically all these imports were from the United States. Further, practically all of them were subsidized so that the prohibitive tariff against U.S.A. was wiped out. In fact on most fabric imports the subsidy was a great deal more than the tariff. This was necessary if they were to sell under our price ceiling in spite of the high prices paid for them in the U.S.A. and the cost of bringing them into Canada.

And now the subsidy is gone except on shipments already covered by commitments. Imported fabrics are going to shrink. Cotton fabric prices are still very high in the United States, in some cases much higher than in Canada although traditionally they were lower, and the amount of goods that will be able to hurdle our tariff against U.S. goods is very limited. Just how limited is anyone's guess. Some importers, of goods such as fine shirtings, will be faced by an increase of more than 100 per cent in the laid-down cost in Canada. A more common figure for the increase in imported fabrics might be somewhere between 25 and 40 per cent.

Sharp Cut in Imports

Whatever it is, it will be high enough to stop a good deal of our imports. We shall not import at a rate of 200 million yards a year; it may be nearer 100 million, or 50 million, or even less. High laid-down costs will choke off buying. Hence the gap in our supplies that Canadian industry might try to fill.

It is very doubtful whether our industry can do much to fill the gap. They have not welcomed U.S. imports, seeing in them a threat to their long-term market in this country, and they have for several years been trying to get their own production up nearer to the peak level reached in 1942.

The bottleneck is labor. Wartime appeals brought many women workers into the mills; but now they are back in their homes looking after the families of the men who were overseas then. The amount of work has been further reduced by government regulations about hours of work and holidays. Labor turnover is high, which means inefficient production.

The scale of wages is low, relative to other industries, and higher wages in some parts of the country might increase the labor supply, at least until the competing industries offered more too. But in Quebec towns and cities, where a very large part of the industry is located, experience rather suggests that higher wage rates result in less work, not more, because the workers, once they have earned enough to get along on, would rather stay at home than earn more.

Thus our own industry is very unlikely to be able to fill the gap left by the shrinkage of U.S. supplies. This means that we may well see some re-

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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*Vancouver only.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A.C.J., Shawville, Que.—Yes, you have been correctly informed, operations at the property of GOLDEN ARROW MINES, in Hislop township, Ontario, were temporarily discontinued about two months ago, but officials emphasize that suspension was not caused by adverse information as to grade. The shutdown is attributed to "changed conditions" and V. R. MacMillan, president, points out that as a result further developments must of necessity await another change of conditions in a more favorable direction. In the meantime the Golden Arrow directors had acquired an interest in Slocan-Rambier Mines (1947) Ltd. a silver-lead-zinc property in south-eastern British Columbia. Golden Arrow holds 465,000 shares of the capital stock of Slocan-Rambler out of 1,200,000 shares issued to date. Former operations at this mine are reported to have paid $575,000 dividends from a production of $2,876,634. A limited amount of drilling has been completed by the new interests and already intersections of high grade silver-lead-zinc ore have been obtained that indicate the presence of at least one shoot of these metals. This ore shoot consists of two parallel veins with an indicated length of at least 60 feet for each. No large capital expenditure will be required to bring the mine into production as long as shipping ore is obtained and company officials are hopeful of rapid developments.

P.C.E., Halifax, N.S. — Yes, DOMINION SQUARE CORP. on Oct. 15 will pay its first dividend since the company was incorporated in 1928. Because of the upward trend of earnings in recent years and the further improvement expected in results for

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Hold, Buy or Sell?

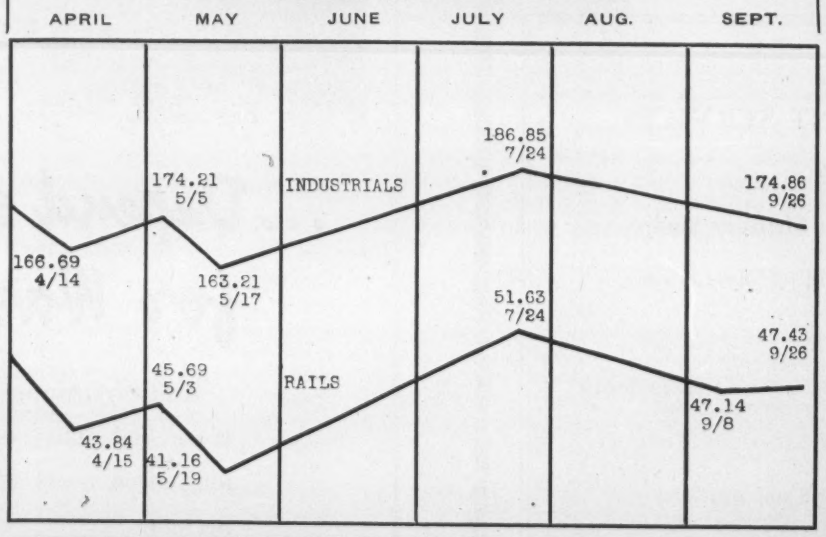
BY HARUSPEX

The LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: (which dominates Canadian Markets.) While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery ran from mid-May to late July. Market irregularity has since been witnessed. Weakness here that carried the two Dow-Jones averages decisively under the trading range since mid-August would signal the intermediate trend as having reversed downward. Conversely, upside emergency from this trading range would indicate resumption of the intermediate upward trend.

Our views as to the nature of the broad or underlying market trend have been expressed rather fully from time to time herein. As a conclusion to the economic and technical background, as we view it, we have counseled a substantial cash or reserved position, the proportion between cash and stocks to be determined by each individual investor as dependent on his particular investment objective and requirements. The cash reserve is being maintained as insurance, or buying power, against the contingencies of various uncertainties that are present, such as the unsettled foreign and political and financial situation, the abnormalities within the general price structure, and the possibility of some interim business readjustment. That part of the fund which is being held in stocks recognizes the continuation of shortages built up from the war period and makes the assumption that, despite business setback or price readjustment as might be witnessed over the months more immediately ahead, the broad recovery period will probably continue, at least for two to three more years. In summary, while further market decline between now and the middle of next year is not to be ruled out, market recovery is regarded as probable during the last half of 1948 and through 1949.

As concerns the intermediate trend, the advance from May into July has been succeeded by irregularity during which a narrow trading range has gradually formed. Volume indications have favored resumption of the recovery but the decisive answer will come in the direction the two Dow-Jones averages take out of such trading range. Closes at or above 50.42 and 182.05, respectively, would signal recovery resumption; at or under 46.13 and 174.13, respectively, reversal of intermediate trend to a downward direction.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dividend No. 243

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager
Toronto, 12th September 1947

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of October, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of October, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, C. B. ROBINSON,
September 24, 1947. Secretary-Treasurer.

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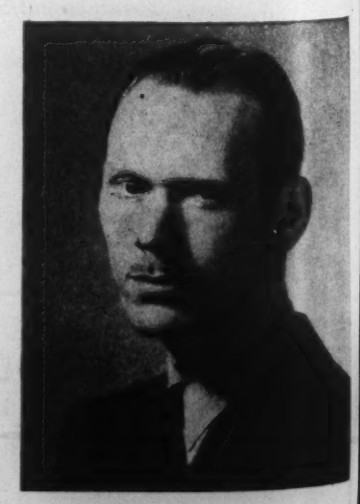
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1947, payable November 25, 1947, to shareholders of record October 17, 1947.

By order of the Board
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, September 22, 1947



JAMES T. HARRIS

H. B. Keenleyside, President and General Manager of Photo Engravers and Electrotypers Limited, has announced the appointment of James T. Harris as Art Director. Mr. Harris brings to this position a wealth of experience in the field of commercial art.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

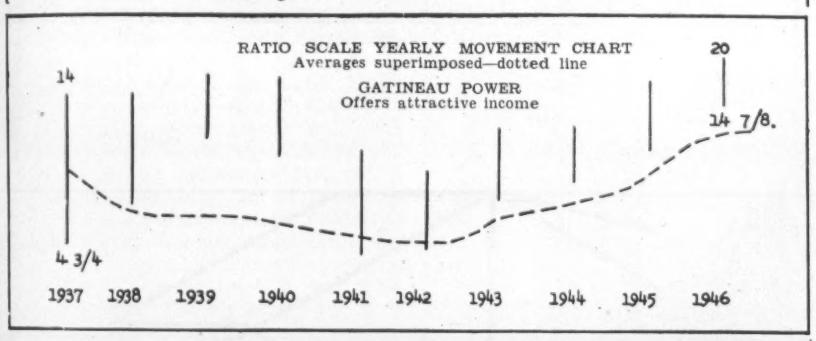
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

			Averages	Gatineau
PRICE 29 Aug., '47	— $19.50 bid			
YIELD	— 6.1%	Last 1 month	Down 1.1%	Up 5.4%
GROUP	— "B"	Last 12 months	Down 14.1%	Up 8.3%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 77	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 310.7%
RATING	— Above Average	1946-47 range	Down 23.1%	Down 17.5%



SUMMARY:—Gatineau Power has been brought to your favorable attention on several occasions. The last time (Jan. '47) it was spoken of as a speculative investment that is slightly above average. The above table of relative movements emphasizes the conservatism of that statement.

Relative velocity figures show Gatineau to be a favorable stock to hold or to trade in. The recent dividend increases have been most satisfactory to shareholders and the current price allows a very adequate income.

In view of the somewhat clouded outlook for business and markets, those who rely on common stocks for investment purposes, might find it to their advantage to once more look into the merits of Gatineau Power.

the current year, the company recently announced that it will pay a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share of common stock on Oct. 15, to shareholders of record Sept. 25, indicating an annual rate of $2. Operating income and net profits for the fiscal year ended April 30, both established new all-time records, with the latter being equal to $1.83 per share common, as compared with 90 cents per share for the previous year and 41 cents per share two years ago. In view of the changes made in rent controls in the current year, directors are anticipating additional net earnings during the present fiscal year.

C.R.K., Alexandia, Ont.—Yes, new financing is being arranged by PENREY GOLD MINES in the event development of the adjoining Eldona Gold Mines property warrants a resumption of exploration on its claims. A. P. Earle, who is president of both companies, states that the indicated sulphide zone on Eldona was striking east towards Pen-Rey. Shareholders of Pen-Rey authorized increase of capitalization to 4,500,000 shares by the creation of an additional 1,000,000 shares. Before this addition was authorized Pen-Rey had only 9,995 shares left in its treasury plus $13,000 cash and $115 in accounts receivable. The new financing agreement calls for a firm commitment on 250,000 shares at 17½ cents a share with options on 250,000 shares at 22½ cents, 250,000 shares at 30 cents and 250,000 at 35 cents.

H.S.H., Regina, Sask.—BREWERS & DISTILLERS OF VANCOUVER LTD. had net profit for the first half of 1947 of $370,862, comparing with $344,861 in the same period of 1946. Reserve for taxes was $285,000 in the latest period, compared with $342,000 a year ago. On the 577,738 shares in the hands of the public, per share earnings were 64 cents for the latest period, as against 60 cents a year ago. This indicates substantial coverage of the latest annual dividend paid in May, 1947, of 60 cents plus 30 cents.

T.C.M., Ottawa, Ont.—A gold prospect of nine claims located in Ball township, Red Lake area, is held by HOLDMAR RED LAKE GOLD MINES, a recently incorporated company. Head office is at 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Capitalization is 3,500,000 shares of which 1,000,000 shares were issued for properties. The property is just northwest of Miles Red Lake, where a shaft is being sunk. A series of drill holes has been recommended, following a geomagnetic survey, to test a fold zone of highly deformed sediments and greenstones indicated to exist in the central section of the company's holdings. Officials are now negotiating for a diamond drilling contract.

C.R.J., Campbellford, Ont.—From the creation of its "A" and "B" stocks last year, SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD. has paid dividends at the rate of 60 cents per share annually on the "A" stock. The dividend paid on Oct. 1, 1947, was 15 cents at the quarterly rate. At the outset no dividends were paid on the "B" stock, but on April 1, a divident of 20 cents was paid. That has since been stepped up to 30 cents per share as at Oct. 1, on a half-yearly basis, or 60 cents per annum. These dividends, at least temporarily, are now on a parity. While the board is making no definite commitment that 30 cents a share will be paid half-yearly on this "B" stock, it is believed that increasing business this year makes it likely. This 60 cents a share annually on "A" and "B" is the equivalent of $1.20 dividend on the old stock.

T.L.M., Summerside, P.E.I. — A marked improvement in the ore position at SENATOR-ROUYN LTD. was experienced last year, with reserves down to the 2,500-foot level at the current rate of production (300 tons daily) sufficient for about eight years' milling. The grade is around $6 net after tailings loss. Further drilling has shown persistence of ore conditions to depth and a widening of the zone. One new wide orebody has already been found with indications of another. The new internal shaft is expected to be completed by April, 1948. It is now proposed to double mill capacity to 600 tons daily. Already $100,000 has been expended for additional equipment and other necessary requirements. The objective could, it is anticipated, be reached within 10 months of completion of financial arrangements now under discussion. According to J. C. Houston, mine manager, the increased production will make possible a saving of over $1 per ton treated in costs. Operating profit, after taxes at the full 600-ton rate, will, it is officially estimated, amount to $400,000. This compares with approximately $50,000 operating profit during the first six months of 1947 on $5.06 grade ore at 300 tons daily, an annual rate of $100,000, or only a quarter of the expectation at the advanced rate of output.

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UNREGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS

AURLANDO GOLD MINES LIMITED

•

BEAUCAMP YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED

•

BORDESSA MINES LIMITED

•

CABALA YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED

•

LARBEL GOLD MINES LIMITED

•

AURIGA YELLOWKNIFE MINES LIMITED

All unregistered Shareholders of the above-named Companies are herewith notified to send for official instructions regarding the proper exchange of their shares into shares of the newly formed AURLANDO CONSOLIDATED MINING CORPORATION LIMITED.

AURLANDO CONSOLIDATED MINING
CORPORATION LIMITED,
418 Wilson Building, Toronto 1, Canada.

I am the unregistered owner of..... shares

of .....
(Name of Company)

Please forward to me instructions regarding the exchange of the shares noted above, and the basis of issuance of new shares to me in AURLANDO CONSOLIDATED MINING CORPORATION LIMITED, together with Transmittal Form to be used for this purpose.

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Address .....

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S.N.

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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NOTICE

is hereby given that the London-Canada Insurance Company has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1105 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

B. W. BALLARD,
President and Managing Director.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Security National Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registery No. C1106, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

J. H. RIDDEL,
Managing Director.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Lapsed and Surrendered Policies in the Life Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

From time to time the Life Insurance Business comes in for some heavy criticism on account of the substantial wastage taking place year by year through the lapse and surrender of policies, most of which were taken out in the first place to fill some definite need for protection on the part of the individual policyholders.

While a good part of this wastage may be attributed to faulty selling methods on the part of the sales force, and in some cases to faulty methods of compensating agents, there is unquestionably a large portion for which neither the companies nor their representatives are to blame.

THERE is no question that the heavy wastage of life insurance which takes place year by year through the lapse and surrender of policies most of which were taken out in the first place to fill some definite need on the part of the individual policyholders, has been the cause of the most pungent criticism of the business in recent times. The companies have been charged with exercising confiscatory powers in taking in millions of dollars every year from their policyholders in lapsed and surrendered policies.

Those familiar with the operation of the life insurance business are well aware that there is absolutely no foundation for such a charge, because of the inclusion in all policies now issued of the automatic non-forfeiture provision. After a policy has been in force for two or three years, as the case may be, it is automatically kept in force by the way of automatic premium loan or automatic extended term insurance as long as there is any cash value left in the policy. But the public generally does not seem to have grasped the fact that a policyholder does not suffer the loss of any value in his policy even should he be unaware of this non-forfeiture provision, as it goes into effect automatically and keeps the policy in force until all value in it is exhausted.

Why Do Policies Lapse?

It is a matter of wonder why policyholders, who have certainly done a wise thing in taking out life insurance for the protection of their dependents and themselves, then, for one reason or another, turn around and lapse and surrender their policies before maturity, and thus fail to obtain the full benefit of their insurance. It is true that they have had insurance protection while their policies were in force, but to realize the most value for the money paid in policies must be carried to maturity.

It is well known in the business that one of the most important problems of a life insurance company and everyone connected with it is to secure a sufficient volume of business that renews long enough to be self-sustaining and yield a profit instead of a loss. Business that lapses in its early years is not profitable to the insurance company or to the policyholder. It is not profitable to the insurance company because it is only the business that renews for a certain number of years which yields a profit. It is not profitable but costly to the policyholder, and because it is costly to him it often builds ill will in places where good will is essential.

Nor is it profitable in most cases to the agent who obtains the business, as under the system of agency compensation now in force in most of the leading companies a large part of his potential profit is tied up in renewal commissions, and he does not get these renewal commissions unless the business renews. Underwriting business for persistency or renewability has now become as common a practice in many companies as underwriting for physical and moral hazard. This is distinctly in the interest of present and future policyholders and is well-designed to effect a steady reduction in lapse and surrender rates.

Is Control Possible?

How do policies come to be lapsed or surrendered? Sometimes it is an accident, and sometimes it is a combination of unfortunate circumstances, while at other times it is an unpredictable and radical change of need. But those with experience say that at least half the time the lapse is caused by circumstances well within the control of the buyer or the seller. Selling the wrong person or the wrong policy, selling by high pressure methods, incomplete selling, focusing the attention of the buyer on a single and transient need—these are some of the given causes of lapses.

Of course at the time a person takes out a new policy, he regards the chances of lapse as nil, otherwise he would not make the purchase. Some of the factors which cause lapse are beyond the immediate control of a policyholder, such as the stability of his job or the size of his current or future income. But some of them are very much within his control if he knows about them.

One of the factors within his control is the method of paying the first premium. When he pays cash with the application, it indicates not only that he has been thoroughly sold and that there will be no difficulty in delivering the policy, but it also indicates that he has received the service to which he is entitled, and that as long as the papers show he can qualify for the policy applied for, he is fully protected no matter what may happen to him before the policy is issued.

Premium Payment Methods

Then the method of paying his regular premiums is another factor within his control. The annual payment plan is the cheapest payment plan. It will pay him to take out of his savings the first annual premium and then save ahead for each annual premium thereafter. He thus makes a larger initial payment than he would under a monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payment plan, but by doing so keeps his policy in force for a longer period and has defended himself against his own financial procrastination, with the result that he is twice as likely to carry his insurance through to maturity.

Providing for payment of proceeds by way of income settlement options instead of in a lump sum is an indication that he has had good underwriting service, and he accordingly values his policy more and makes more effort to keep it in force in order to fulfill the hopes and ambitions which prompted its purchase.

Another factor within the control of the policyholder is the lapsing or surrendering of one policy in order to take out another. It is not often that the dropping of one policy and taking out a new one can be financially

NOTICE

is hereby given that a Certificate of Registry No. C1104 has been issued to the Century Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn., authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft by fire or transportation, Automobile Insurance excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an automobile by fire or transportation, Forgery Insurance, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Theft Insurance.

Mr. R. H. Leckey, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

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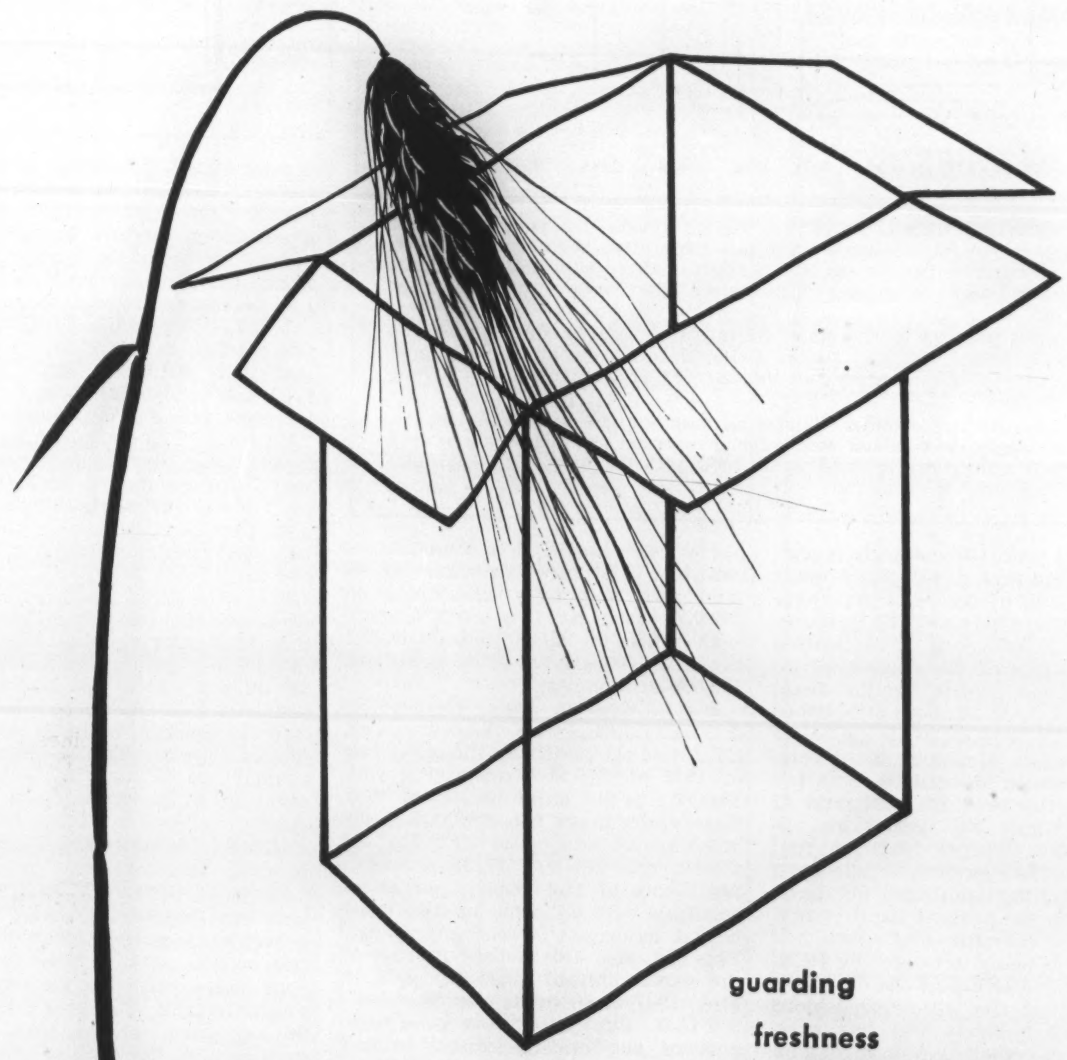
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EDDY QUALITY PAPERS

justified. Studies of insurance company records show that policies written to replace other insurance are frequently replaced again later on. While in some cases replacements are advisable, many are founded on unsound premises, and, before making a change of this kind, the policyholder should consult with the company carrying the insurance he proposes to drop. Then he will be in a position to act with his eyes open, as it were.

Also within the control of the policyholder is the choosing of the form of insurance, whether to select a term plan or a permanent plan. Except in the case of term policies involving business insurance, the records of one large company show lapses 2½ times as heavy on term plans as on permanent plans of insurance. Term policies are well-designed to fit certain needs, mostly of a temporary nature, but are frequently bought by the average man as an escape from facing his real needs. When applied as a solution of the continuing problems of the average man they do not answer the purpose like the permanent plans.

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Cotton Outlook

(*Continued from Page* 35)

appearance of wartime shortages. They will no doubt be spotty, but they will be none the less annoying as the shirtless man or the diaper-less mother well knows.

The other side of the same medal is that our industry will be selling in a very highly protected market. They are protected from the U.S. by the high prices the Americans can get at home or elsewhere for their goods and by our tariff against American goods. They are protected from the U.K., partly by high prices over there, but chiefly because the U.K. has practically nothing to sell us.

Two Choices

Thus protected, what will our industry do about their selling prices? Broadly speaking they have two choices. They can follow a low-price policy, keeping their prices based on their costs of production; or they can follow a high-price policy, raising their prices to the level, or almost to the level, of the laid-down costs of imports from the U.S.A.

Even the low-price policy would involve some increase of prices. Current prices are on the basis of raw cotton, bought some months ago, several cents cheaper than raw cotton is selling now. After a few months a rise in our fabric prices of perhaps 5 or 10 per cent can be expected on the basis of today's raw cotton prices.

But will our industry be satisfied with such modest increases? Will they resist the temptation to raise their prices to U.S. levels plus tariff? For a few months they will no doubt do so but in 1948, if U.S. prices are still high, our own are all too likely to move up. Some U.S. imports are sure to be selling here, and first our wholesalers and then our manufacturers will almost surely move their prices up to the same levels.

The American situation is highly unstable. Fabric prices there are far above any reasonable relationship to raw cotton and other costs. According to *Fortune* the American industry in 1946 made profits after taxes amounting to "a whopping 10 per cent on sales . . . Profits cannot return to (depressed) pre-war levels. But they can come down to reason. With free enterprise on trial before the world, the textile industry has not done nearly well enough."

Is the Canadian industry, now that price control has gone here too, going to follow in the footsteps of the American?

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are official figures available showing the amount of business transacted by the life insurance companies in the various Provinces and the insurance in force in each Province. I am especially interested in obtaining this information with respect to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and what the results have been in this respect in the last couple of years.

—A.L.C., Regina, Sask.

Official figures with respect to the business transacted in each province by Dominion registered companies are published every year in the annual report of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa. In 1946 the new business effected in Saskatchewan by these companies amounted to $53,020,000, made up of: ordinary, $51,092,000; industrial, $1,210,000; group, $718,000, and the amount in force at the end of the year was $341,305,000 made up of: ordinary, $309,127,000; industrial, $14,798,000; group, $17,380,000. In 1945 the new business totalled $40,925,000 and the insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to $312,047,000. In Alberta in 1946 the new business effected amounted to $75,119,000, made up of: ordinary, $70,800,000; industrial, $2,235,000; group, $2,078,000, and the insurance in force at the end of the year totalled $485,575,000; made up of; ordinary, $420,663,000; industrial, $24,037,000; group, $40,875,000. In 1945 the new business totalled $52,281,000, and the insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to $420,578,000.

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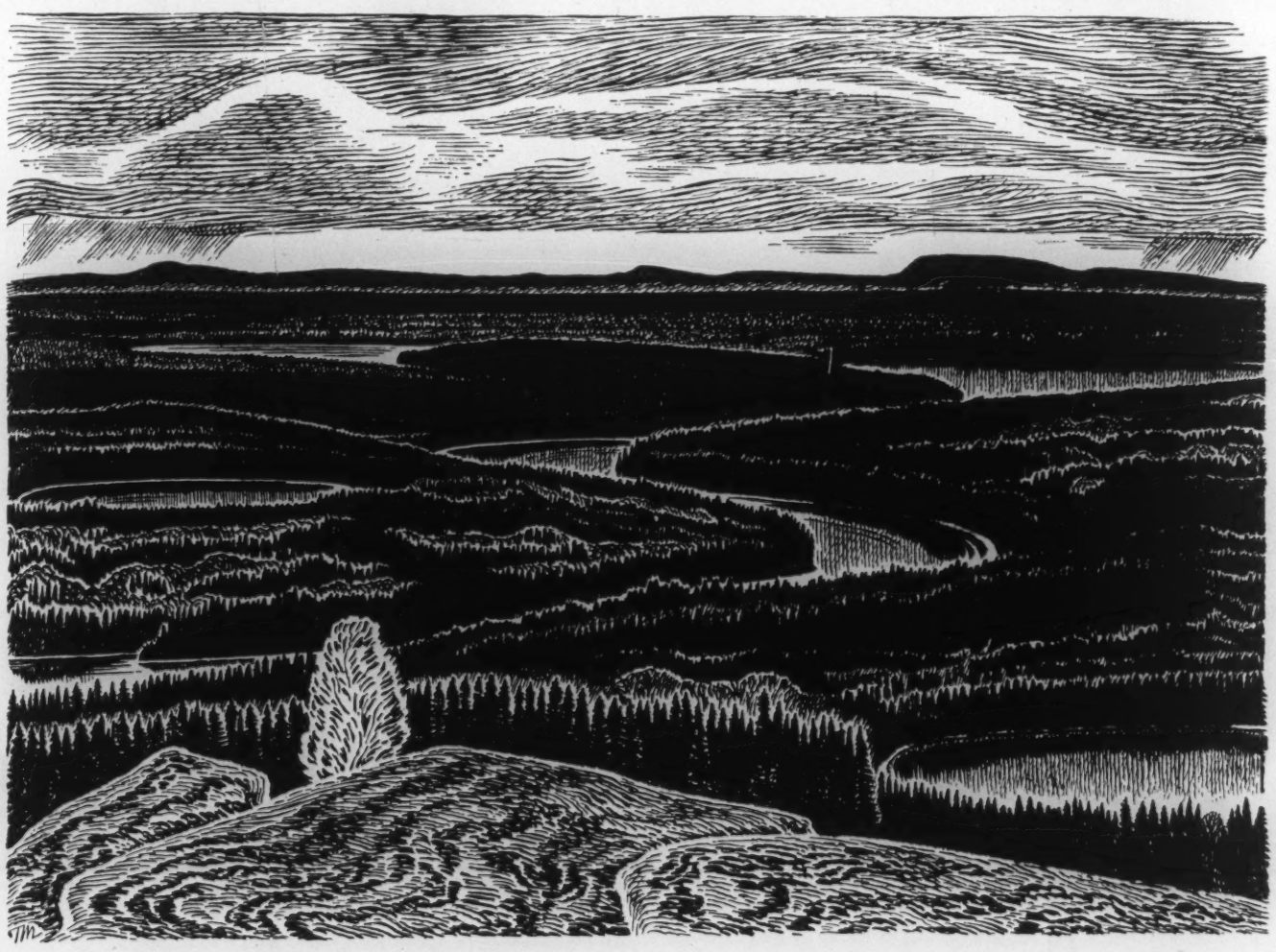

"The Forest", drawn by Thoreau MacDonald, from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

Using the Forest

The great forests, and the water powers employed in their development, account for about one-quarter of all primary production in Canada. They are the country's greatest single source of export trade. To protect and preserve our woods resources is a matter of importance to every Canadian.

Of the total wood consumed in Canada each year, lumber and associated products take about one-third; wood for fuel takes almost one-quarter; *more than one-fifth (22.6 percent) is dead waste from fire, insects and other ravages.* Pulp and paper operations use only one-sixth of the total, the smallest part of all in consumption but by far the largest in terms of national gain.

Pulp and paper companies are deeply concerned in making effective their declared forest policy of perpetual yield, not only from the areas presently connected with their mills, but from the forests of Canada as a whole. In every phase of forest management, this industry is in the forefront of the effort to maintain a sustained and continuous flow of forest wealth.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA

109 mills, small and large, from coast to coast.

EARNS HIGH HONOUR

JOHN W. CHITTICK

Who was the leading Life Agent in Ontario for the Prudential Leaders' Club Year ended June 30th. Mr. Chittick is a senior member of the Company's Toronto Life Branch and won this distinction by again placing life insurance in excess of half a million dollars.

NEWS OF THE MINES

28 Per Cent Advance in Wages of Miners Between 1939 and 1945

By JOHN M. GRANT

ANYONE concerned with the future of Canada's mining industry—a basic one and dependent on our natural resources—might do a lot worse than secure and study the 1946 report of the Ontario Mining Association. Prepared with a view to advancing a better general understanding of mining conditions the report is in booklet form, "lending itself to general educational applications and permitting of wide distribution," as E. L. Longmore, president, (general manager, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines) points out. While not attempting to cover all aspects of the situation the report deals with the wartime position of metal mining in Ontario, the postwar position, and provides considerable statistical detail, but the intention is to follow this up with a series of presentations disclosing various phases of Ontario mining. The report contains tabulations and calculations which should be of interest to students of mining affairs in the Dominion and to shareholders of mining companies particularly. The Ontario Mining Association was incorporated in 1920 and is a non-profit, voluntary association. It comprises 15 holding companies in control of operating mines and the metal mining companies of the province, 41 in number. Of the membership of 56 companies, 37 are gold producers.

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The report of the Ontario Mining Association is really a study of facts, portrayed in a manner easily assimilable by the non-technical reader. The interpretations placed on such subjects as taxation, wages, profits, production, the meaning of such terms as "depletion allowance", the effects of rising costs, and the experiences of the industry in war years, are presented in such a way that any seeker after information will find that sound material has been provided. Too often the mining industry is interpreted in a romantic vein, while actually it is a complex, highly technical business, competitive on an international scale in the base metals branch. Gold mining has special problems, divorced from marketing, and these include taxation. Mining has, as the report indicates, conditions applicable to it, that are peculiar to this particular industry. In the case of gold there is a rigid price ceiling, but not a rigid cost base. Producers are affected by rising costs of labor and materials and by the increasing incidence of taxation. The report makes clear that mine production is one expression of absolute new wealth—wealth which is disbursed widely, affecting many whose knowledge of and interest in the industry is limited.

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The value of an industry to the national economy is definitely related to the question of employment. Metal mining is one of the few industries that provides full time employment throughout the year, except in a few isolated instances. The statistical study of the Ontario Mining Association shows that in the period of 1939-1945, inclusive, wages advanced 28% and the cost of materials rose 48%. Both advanced further in the interim, particularly labor, while the value of gold has declined by $3.50 an ounce (Canadian) and controls on base metals have only recently been removed. As the report indicates the Canadian average of mine wages is high, averaging during the period mentioned, for all metal mines, $2,165, and for gold mines, $2,235 annually. Ontario rates are higher than average, being $2,263 for 36 gold producers and $2,320 for four base metal mines. In May, 1947, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the average weekly wage in the metal mines was $46.91. Wages represent 34% of the total value of mine production and 60% of total operating cost—an unusual division in industry.

A second half-yearly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by Coniaurum Mines for payment November 20 to shareholders of record September 30. The total for 1947 of four cents a share compares with five cents paid last year.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

★ ★ ★

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED

38 King Street West, Toronto

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Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on December 1st 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 10th 1947.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by Coupon No. 80, which coupon should be detached by the holder of warrants and presented for payment as follows:—

1. Coupons detached from warrants physically held in and by residents of Belgium or the Duchy of Luxembourg, France, or The Netherlands—after compliance with the Belgian, French or The Netherlands regulations pertaining thereto and following a notice which will be published in each country in connection therewith —must be presented to the Company's paying agent in Brussels, Paris or Amsterdam, respectively, for payment.

2. In all other cases coupons may be presented in England to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard St., London E.C. 3, or in Canada to the Company, 25 King St. W., Toronto. If presented in England coupons will be paid in Canadian currency provided holder complies with the British Defence (Finance) Regulations. Coupons presented in Toronto are subject to the following regulations of the Canadian Custodian:—

a) If presented on behalf of persons resident in liberated territories, other than Belgium, the Duchy of Luxembourg, France and The Netherlands, coupons must be accompanied by a certificate from the National Bank or other authorized Government agency of the country of residence of the holder, stating that no enemy interest is involved.

b) If presented on behalf of residents of neutral countries of Continental Europe, coupons must be accompanied by a non-enemy declaration, as called for in the Canadian Custodian's circular letter of January 13th, 1941.

c) If presented on behalf of persons resident in other than (a) or (b) certification of non-enemy interest is not required.

3. The Company has been directed by the Canadian Custodian to refuse payment of all coupons presented on behalf of persons resident in enemy territory.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 23rd day of September, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

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